# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
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April 1, 1864—tf.


## Select Poetry.

### DRIVING HOME THE COWS.

Out of the clover and blue eyed grass,
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows and over the hill
He patiently followed their sober pace,
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go!
Two already were lying dead,
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun,
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bats flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cool and late,
He went for the cows when his work was done—
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming, one by one.

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind,
Cropping the butter-cups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swang in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes;
For the heart must speak when the lips are dump—
And, under the silent evening skies,
Together they followed the home.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

## Funeral Address.

### ORATION

**By Hon. George Bancroft at the Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln in New York City.**

Our grief and horror at the crime which has clothed the Continent in mourning, find no adequate expression in words and no relief in tears. The President of the United States of America has fallen by the hands of an assassin. Neither the office with which he was invested by the approved choice of a mighty people, nor the most simple-hearted kindliness of nature, could save him from the fiendish passions of relentless fanaticism. The wailings of the millions attend his remains as they are borne in solemn procession over our great rivers, along the seaside, beyond the mountains, across the prairie, to their final resting place in the valley of the Mississippi. The echoes of his funeral knell vibrate through the world, and the friends of freedom of every tongue and in every climate are his mourners. Too few days have passed away since Abraham Lincoln stood in the flush of vigorous manhood to permit any attempt at an analysis of his character or an exposition of his career. We find it hard to believe that his large eyes, which in their softness and beauty expressed nothing but benevolence and gentleness, are closed in death; we almost look for the pleasant smile that brought out more vividly the earnest cast of his features, which were serious even to sadness. A few years ago he was a village attorney, engaged in the support of a rising family, unknown to fame, scarcely named beyond his neighborhood; his administration made him the most conspicuous man in his country, and drew on him first the astonished gaze, and then the respect and admiration of the world. Those who come after us will decide how much of the wonderful results of his public career is due to his own good common sense, his shrewd sagacity, readiness of wit, quick interpretation of the public mind, his rare combination of fixedness and pliancy, his steady tendency of purpose; how much to the American people who, as he walked with them side by side, inspired him with their own wisdom and energy; and how much to the overruling laws of the moral world, by which the selfishness of evil is made to defeat itself. But after every allowance, it will remain that members of the Government which preceded his administration opened the gates of treason, and he closed them; that when he went to Washington the ground on which he trod shook under his feet, and he left the Republic on a solid foundation; that traitors had seized public forts and arsenals, and he recovered them for the United States, to whom they belonged; that the capital, which he found the abode of slaves, is now the home only of the free; that the boundless domain which was grasped at, and, in a great measure, held for the diffusion of Slavery, is now irrevocably devoted to freedom; that then men talked a jargon of a balance of power in a Republic between Slave States and Free States, and now the foolish words are blown away forever by the breath of Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee; that a terrible cloud of political heresy rose from the abyss threatening to hide the light of the sun, and under its darkness a rebellion was rising into indefinable proportions; now the atmosphere is purer than ever before, and the insurrection is vanishing away; the country is cast into another mold, and the gigantic system of wrong, which had been the work of more than two centuries, is dashed down, we hope forever. And as to himself personally; he was then scoffed at by the proud as unfit for his station, and now against the usage of later years, and in spite of numerous competitors he was the unbiased and the undoubted choice of the American people for a second term of service. Through all the mad business of treason he retained the sweetness of a most placable disposition; and the slaughter of myriads of the best on the battle-field and the more terrible destruction of our men in captivity by the slow torture of exposure and starvation, had never been able to provoke him into harboring one vengeful feeling or one purpose of cruelty. How shall the nation most completely show its sorrow at Mr. Lincoln's death? How shall it best honor his memory? There can be but one answer. He was struck down when he was highest its service, and in strict conformity with duty was engaged in carrying out principles affecting its life, its good name and its relations to the cause of freedom and the progress of mankind. Grief must take the character of action, and breathe itself forth in the assertion of the policy to which he fell a sacrifice. The standard which he held in his hand must be uplifted again, higher and more firmly than before, and must be carried on to triumph. Above everything else, his proclamation of the first day of January, 1863, declaring throughout the parts of the country in rebellion the freedom of all persons who have been held as slaves, must be affirmed and maintained. Events, as they rolled onward, have removed every doubt of the legality and binding force of that proclamation. The country and the Rebel Government have each laid claim to the public service of the slave, and yet but one of the two can have a rightful claim to such service. That rightful claim belongs to the United States, because every one born on their soil, with the few exceptions of travelers and transient residents, owes them a primary allegiance. Every one so born has been counted among those represented in Congress; every slave has ever been represented in Congress—imperfectly and wrongly it may—but still has been counted and represented. The slave born on our soil owed allegiance to the general government. It may in time past have been a qualified allegiance manifested through his master, as the allegiance of a ward through its guardian or of an infant through its parent. But when the master became false to his allegiance, the slave stood face to face with his country and his allegiance, which may before have been a qualified one, became direct and immediate. His chains fell off, and he stood at once in the presence of the nation, bound like the rest of us to its public defense. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation did but take notice of the already existing right of the bondman to freedom. The treason of the master made it a public crime for the slave to continue his obedience; the treason of a state set free the collective bondmen of that State. This doctrine is supported by the analogy of precedents.—In the times of feudalism the treason of the lord of the manor deprived him of his serfs; the spurious feudalism that existed among us differs in many respects from the feudalism of the middle ages; but so far the precedent runs parallel with the present case; for treason the master then, for treason the master now, loses his slaves. In the middle ages the sovereign appointed another lord over the serfs and the land which they cultivated; in our day, the sovereign makes them masters of their own persons, lords over themselves.

It has been said that we are at war, and that emancipation is not a beligerent right. The objection disappears before analysis. In a war between independent powers the invading foreigner invites to his standard all who will give him aid, whether bond or free, and he rewards them according to his ability and his pleasure with gifts or freedom; but when at peace he withdraws from the invaded country he must take his aiders and comfarters with him; or if he leaves them behind, where he has no court to enforce his decrees, he can give them no security, unless it be by the stipulations of a treaty. In a civil war it is altogether different. There, when rebellion is crushed, the old Government restored, and its Courts resume their jurisdiction. So it is with us; the United States have Courts of their own, that must punish the guilt of treason and vindicate the freedom of persons whom the fact of Rebellion has set free. Nor may it be said that, because Slavery existed in most of the States when the Union was formed, it cannot rightfully be interfered with now. A change has taken place, such as Madison foresaw, and for which he pointed out the remedy. The Constitutions of States had been transformed before the plotters of treason carried them away into Rebellion. When the Federal Constitution was formed, general emancipation was thought to be near; and everywhere the respective Legislatures had authority, in the exercise of their ordinary functions, to do away with Slavery; since that time the attempt has been made in what are called Slave States to make the condition of Slavery perpetual; and events have proved with the clearness of demonstration, that a constitution which seeks to continue a caste of hereditary bondmen through endless generations is inconsistent with the existence of Republican institutions. So, then, the new President and the people of the United States must insist that the proclamation of freedom shall stand as a reality. And, moreover, the people must never cease to insist that the Constitution shall be so amended as utterly to prohibit Slavery on any part of our soil for evermore. Alas! that a State in our vicinity should withhold its assent to this last beneficent measure; its refusal was an encouragement to our enemies equal to the gain of a pitched battle; and delays the only hopeful method of pacification. The removal of the cause of the Rebellion is not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider clemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lover of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that Slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest benefactors of his country and the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the Executive, and under the name of peace has revived Slavery and given security and political power to traitors from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. Why could he not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self-defense or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should be accomplished? And yet from this bad act, which the people with one united voice condemn, no great evil will follow save the shadow on his own fame. The individual, even in the greatness of military glory, sinks into insignificance before the resistless movements in the history of man. No one can turn back or stay the march of Providence. No sentiment of despair may mix with our sorrow. We owe it to the memory of the dead, we owe it to the cause of popular liberty throughout the world, that the sudden crime which has taken the life of the President of the United States shall not produce the least impediment in the smooth course of public affairs. This great city, in the midst of unexampled emblems of deeply-seated grief, has sustained itself with composure and magnanimity. It has nobly done its part in guarding against the derangement of business or the slightest shock to public credit. The enemies of the Republic put it to the severest trial; but the voice of faction has not been heard; doubt and despondency have been ununown. In serene majesty the country rises in the beauty and strength and hope of youth, and proves to the world the quiet energy and the durability of institutions growing out of the reason and affections of the people. Heaven has willed it that the United States shall live. The nations of the earth cannot spare them. All the wornout aristocracies of Europe saw in the spurious feudalism of slaveholding their strongest outposts, and banded themselves together with the deadly enemies of our national life. If the Old World will discuss the respective advantages of oligarchy or evuality; of the Union of Church and State, or the rightful freedom of religion; of land accessible to the many, or of land monopolized by an ever-decreasing number of the few, the United States must live to control the decision by their quiet and unobtrusive example. It has often and truly been observed that the trust and affection of the masses gather naturally around an individual. If the inquiry is made whether the man so trusted and beloved shall elicit from the reason of the people enduring institutions of their own, or shall sequester political power for a superintending dynasty, the United States must live to solve the problem. If a question is raised on the respective merits of Timoleon or Julius Cæsar, of Washington or Napoleon, the United States must be there to call to mind that there were twelve Cæsars, most of them the opprobrium of the human race, and to contrast with them the line of American Presidents. The duty of the hour is incomplete, our mourning is insincereif, while we express unwavering trust in the great principles that underlie our government, we do not also give our support to the man to whom the people have entrusted its administration. Andrew Johnston is now, by the constitution the President of the United States, and he stands before the world as the most conspicuous representative of the industrial classes. Left an orphan at four years old, poverty and toil were his steps to honor. His youth was not passed in the halls of colleges; nevertheless he has received a thorough political education in statesmanship in the school of the people and by long experience of public life. A village functionary; member successessively of each branch of the Tennessee legislature, hearing with a thrill of joy, the words, "the Union, it must be preserved;" a representative in Congress for successive years; Governor of the great State of Tennessee, approved as its Governor by re-election; he was at the opening of the Rebellion a Senator from that State in Congress. Then at the Capitol, when Senators, unrebuked by the Government, sent word by telegram to seize forts and arsenals, he alone from that Southern region told them what the Govarnment did not dare to tell them, that they were traitors, and deserved the punishment of treason.

Undismayed by a perpetual purpose of public enemies to take his life, bearing up against the still greater trial of the persecution of his wife and children, in due time he went back to his State, determined to restore it to the Union, or die with the American flag for his winding sheet. And now, at the call of the United States, he has returned to Washington as a conquerer, with Tennessee as a free State for his trophy. It remains for him to consummate the vindication of the Union. To that Union Abraham Lincoln has fallen a martyr. His death, which was meant to sever it beyond repair, binds it more closely and more firmly than ever. The blow aimed at him, was aimed not at the native of Kentucky, not at the citizen of Illinois, but at the man who, as President of the executive branch of the government, stood as the representative of every man in the United States. The object of the crime was the life of the whole people: and it wounds the affections of the whole people. From Maine to the south-west boundary of the Pacific, it makes us one. The country may have needed an imperishable grief to touch its inmost feeling. The grave that receives the remains of Lincoln, receives the martyr to the Union; the monument which will rise over his body will bear witness to the Union: his enduring memory will assist during the countless ages to bind the states together, and to incite to the love of our one undivided, indivisible country. Peace to the ashes of our departed friend, the friend of his country and his race. Happy was his life, for he was the restorer of the republic; he was happy in his death, for the manner of his end will plead forever for the Union of the States and the freedom of man.

## Select Story.

### THE UNMEANT REBUKE.

Charles Nelson had reached his thirty-fifth year, and at that age he found himself going down hill. He had once been one of the happiest of mortals, and no blessing was wanted to complete the sum of his happiness. He had one of the best wives, and his children were intelligent and comely. He was a carpenter by trade, and no man could command better wages, or be more sure of work. If any man attempted to build a house, Charles Nelson must "boss" the job and for miles around people sought him to work for them. But a change had come over his life. A demon had met him on his way, and he had turned back with the evil spirit. A new and experienced carpenter had been sent for by those who could no longer depend on Nelson, and he had settled in the village, and now took Nelson's place.

On a back street where the great trees threw their green branches over the way, stood a small cottage, which had been the pride of the inmates. Before it stretched a wide garden, but tall, rank grass grew up among the choking flowers, and the paling of the fence was broken in many places. The house itself had once been white, but it was now dingy and dark. Bright green blinds had once adorned the windows, but now they had been taken off and sold. And the windows themselves bespoke poverty and neglect, for in many places the glass was gone and shingles, rags and old hats had taken its place. A single look at the house and its accompaniments told the story. It was the drunkard's home.

Within, sat a woman in the early years of her life and thought; she was still handsome to look upon, but the bloom had gone from her cheek, and brightness had faded from her eyes. Poor Mary Nelson! Once she had been one of the happiest among the happy, but now none could be more miserable! Near her sat two children, both beautiful in form and feature; but their garbs were all patched and worn, and their feet were shoeless. The eldest was thirteen years of age, her sister a few years younger. The mother was hearing them recite a grammer lesson, for she had resolved that her children should never grow up in ignorance. They could not attend the common schools, for thoughtless children sneered at them, and made them the object of sport and ridicule; but in this respect they did not suffer for their mother was well educated, and she devoted such time as she could spare to their instruction.

For more than two years, Mary Nelson had earned all the money that had been used in the house. People hired her to wash, iron and sew for them, and besides the money paid, they gave her many articles of food and clothing. So she lived on, and the only joys that dwelt with her now, were teaching her children and praying to God.

Supper time came and Charles Nelson came reeling home. He had worked the day before, at helping to move a building, and thus had earned money enough to find himself in rum for several days. As he stumbled into the house, the children crouched close to their mother, and even she shrank away, for sometimes her husband was ugly when intoxicated.

Oh! how that man had changed within two years! Once there was not a finer looking man in the town. In frame he had been tall, stout, compact, and perfectly formed while his face bore the very beau ideal of manly beauty. But all was changed now. His noble form was bent, his limbs shrunken and tremulous, and his face all bloated and disfigured. He was not the man who had once been the fond husband and doting father. The loving wife had prayed, and wept, and implored, but all to no purpose; the husband was bound to the drinking companions of the bar-room, and he would not break the bands.

That evening Mary Nelson ate no supper, for of all the food in the house, there was not more than enough for her husband and children; but when her husband was gone she went out and picked a few berries, and thus kept her vital energies alive. That night the poor woman prayed long and earnestly, and her little ones prayed with her.

On the following morning Charles Nelson sought the bar-room as soon as he rose, but he was sick and faint, and the liquor would not revive him, for it would not remain on his stomach. He drank very deeply the night before, and he felt miserable. At length, however he managed to keep down a few glasses of hot sling, but the close atmosphere of the bar-room seemed to stifle him, and he went out.

The poor man had sense enough to know that if he could sleep he should feel better, and he had just feeling enough to wish to keep away from home; so he wandered off to a wood not far from the village, and sank down by a stone wall and was soon in a profound slumber. When he awoke the sun was shining down upon him, and raising himself to a sitting posture he gazed about him. He was just on the point of rising, when his motion was arrested by the sound of voices near at hand. He looked through a chink in the wall, and just upon the other side he saw his two children picking berries while a little farther off were two more girls, the children of the carpenter who had lately moved into the village.

"Come, Katie," said one of these latter girls to her companion, "let's go away from here, because if anybody was to see us with those girls, they'd think we played with 'em. Come."

"But the berries are so thick here," remonstrated the other.

"Never mind—we'll come out some time when these little ragged drunkard's children are not here."

So the favored ones walked away hand in hand, and Nelly and Nancy Nelson sat down upon the ground and cried.

"Don't cry, Nancy," said the eldest, throwing her arms around her sister's neck.

"But you are crying, Nelly."

"Oh, I can't help it," sobbed the stricken one.

"Why do they blame us?" murmured Nancy, gazing up into her sister's face. "Oh we are not to blame. We are good, and kind, and loving, and we never hurt anybody. Oh, I wish somebody would love us; I should be so happy."

"And we are loved, Nancy. Only think of our noble mother. Who could love us as she does?"

"I know—I know, Nelly; but that ain't all. Why don't papa love us as he used to do? Don't you remember when he used to kiss us and make us so happy? Oh, how I wish he could be so good to us once more. He is not—"

"—sh, sissy! don't say anything more. He may be good to us again; if he knew how we loved him, I know he would. And then I believe God is good, and surely he will help us sometime, for mother prays to him every day."

"Yes," answered Nancy, "I know she does; and God must be our father sometime."

"He is our father now, sissy."

"I know it, and he must be all we shall have by-and-by, for you don't you remember that mother told us that she might leave us one of these days? She said a cold dagger was upon her heart, and—"

"—sh! Don't Nancy, you'll—"

The words were choked up with sobs, and tears, and the sisters wept long together. At length they arose and went away, for they saw more children coming.

As soon as the little ones were out of sight, Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands were clenched, his eyes were fixed upon a vacant point with an eager gaze.

"My God," he gasped, "what a villian I am. Look at me now. What a state I am in, and what I have sacrificed to bring myself to it. And they love me yet, and pray for me!"

He said no more, but for a few moments he stood with his hands clenched, and his eyes fixed. At length his gaze was turned upward, and his clasped hands were raised above his head. A moment he remained so, and then his hands dropped by his side, and he started homeward.

When he reached his home he found his wife and children in tears, but he affected to notice it not. He drew a shilling from his pocket—it was his last—and handing it to his wife, and asked her if she would send and get him some porridge.

The wife was startled by the tone in which this was spoken, for it sounded as in days gone by.

The porridge was made nice and nourishing and Charles ate it all. He went to bed early, and early on the following day he was up. He asked his wife if she had milk and flour enough to make him another bowl of porridge.

"Yes, Charles," she said, "we have not touched it."

"Then if you are willing, I should like some more."

The wife moved quickly about the work, and ere long the food was prepared. He washed and dressed, and would have shaved had his hand been steady enough. He left his home and went at once to a man who had just commenced to frame a house.

"Mr. Manly," he said, addressing the man alluded to, "I have drank the last drop of alchoholic beverage that ever passes my lips. Ask no more questions, but believe me now while you see me true. Will you give me work?"

"Charles Nelson; are you in earnest?" asked Manly in surprise.

"So much so, sir, that were death to stand upon my right hand, and yonder bar-room upon my left, I would go with the grim messenger first."

"Then here is my house lying about us in rough timber and boards. I place it all in your hands, and shall look to you to finish it. Come into my office and you shall see the plan I have drawn.

We will not tell you how the stout man wept, nor how his noble friend shed tears to see him thus; but Charles Nelson took the plan, and having studied it for a while, he went out where the men were at work getting the timber together, and Mr. Manly introduced him as their master. That day he worked but little, for he was not strong yet but he arranged the timber, and gave directions for framing. At night he asked his employer if he dared trust him with a dollar.

"Why, you have earned three," returned Manly.

"And will you pay me three dollars a day?"

"If you are as faithful as you have been to-day, for you will save me money at that."

The poor man could not speak his thanks in words, but his looks spoke them for him, and Manly understood them. He received his three dollars, and on his way home he stopped and bought first a basket, then three loaves of bread, a pound of butter, some tea and sugar, and a piece of beef-steak, and he had just one dollar and seventy-five cents left. With this load he went home. It was some time before he could compose himself to enter the house, but at length he went in, and sat the basket upon the table.

"Come, Mary," he said, "I have brought something home for supper. Here, Nelly, you take the pail and run over to Mr. Brown's and get two quarts of milk."

He handed the child a shilling as he spoke and in a half-bewildered state she took it and hurried away.

The wife started when she raised the cover of the basket, but she dared not speak. She moved about like one in a dream, and ever and anon she would cast a furtive glance at her husband. He had not been drinking—she knew it—and yet he had money to buy rum if he wanted it. What could it mean? Had her prayers been answered? Oh, how fervently she prayed then.

Soon Nelly returned with the milk, and Mrs. Nelson set the table out. After supper, Charles arose and said to his wife:

"I must go to Mr. Manly's office to help him to arrange some plans for his new house, but I will be at home early."

A pang shot through the wife's heart as she saw him turn away, but still she was far happier than she had been for a long time. There was something in his manner that assured her, and gave her hope.

Just as the clock struck nine, the well-known foot-fall was heard, strong and steady. The door opened and Charles entered. His wife cast a quick and keen glance into his face, and she almost uttered a cry of joy when she saw how he was changed for the better. He had been to the barber's and hatter's. Yet nothing was said upon the all-important subject. Charles wished to retire early, and his wife went with him. In the morning the husband arose first and built the fire. Mary had not slept till long after midnight, having been kept awake by the tumultous emotion that had started up in her bosom, and she awoke not so early as usual. But she came out just as the tea-kettle and potatoes began to boil, and breakfast was soon ready.

After the meal was eaten, Charles arose, put on his hat, and then turning to his wife he asked:

"What do you do to-day?"

"I must wash for Mrs. Bixby."

"Are you willing to obey me once more?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then work for me to-day. Send Nelly over to tell Mrs. Bixby that you are not well enough to wash, for you are not. Here is a dollar, and you must do with it as you please. Buy something that will keep you busy for yourself and children.

Mr. Nelson turned toward the door and his hand was upon the latch. He hesitated and turned back. He did not speak, but he opened his arms; and his wife sank upon his bosom. He kissed her, and then having placed her in a seat, he left the house. When he went to his work that morning he felt well, and very happy. Mr. Manly was by to cheer him, and this he did by talking and acting as though Charles had never been unfortunate at all.

It was Sunday evening and Nelson had been almost a week without rum. He had earned fifteen dollars, ten of which he had in his pocket.

"Mary," he said, after the supper table had been cleared away, "there are ten dollars for you and I want you to expend it in clothing for yourself and children. I have earned fifteen dollars during the past five days. I am to build Squire Manly's great house, and he pays me three dollars a day. A good job, isn't it?"

Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but she could not speak a word. She struggled a few moments, and then burst into tears. Her husband took her by the arm and drew her upon his lap, then pressed her to his bosom.

"Mary," he whispered, while tears ran down his cheeks, "you are not deceived. I am Charles Nelson once more, and will be while I live. Not by any act of mine shall another cloud cross your brow."

And then he told her of the words he had heard the previous Monday, while he lay behind the wall.

"Never before," he said, "did I fully realize how low I had fallen, but the scales dropped from my eyes then as though some one had struck them off with a sledge. My soul started up to a stand point from which all the tempters of earth can not move it. Yours prayers are answered."

Time passed on, and the cottage assumed its garb of pure white, and its whole windows and green blinds. The roses in the garden smile, and in every way did the improvement work. Once again was Mary Nelson among the happiest of the happy, and her children choose their own associates now.

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HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED IN CLEVELAND.—We cut the following from the Cleveland *Leader*. It needs no comment, as showing how strong is public sentiment in that city. Speaking of several cases in which persons rejoicing over the murder of the President were punished, it says:

"The case of J. J. Husband, the well-known architect, who occupies an office and rooms over Fogg's store, was most prominent. He was in high glee over the news, remarking to one man: "You have had your day of rejoicing, now I have mine," to another: "This is a good day for me," and to a third: "That Lincoln's death was a d——d small loss." It seems that afterward he became sensible of the danger he had incurred by these remarks, for he came sneaking to the newspaper offices to deny that he had made them. We have, however, the authority of half a dozen reliable gentlemen, who heard his remarks, against his unsupported assertion. On his way back to his office he was assaulted by the crowd, but escaped from them. His words were repeated from mouth to mouth, and the indignation of the multitude knew no bounds. The crowd searched the building for him, at last finding him on the roof of the building. He was caught, thrown through the skylight into his room, and knocked and kicked down stairs. The mob then set upon him, and would perhaps have pounded him to death had he not been rescued by prominent citizens. He was taken to the court house and locked up in a room for safe keeping. He broke out and sneaked off during the day, and, we understand, has since left town. He can never show his face again in Cleveland. His name has already been clipped from the place on the court house where it was cut as the architect.

Another man named James Griffith, from Hamilton, Butler county, in this State, arrived in town, Saturday morning, and on hearing of the news, said to a barber who was shaving him, in the Weddell House barber shop, that "Lincoln was a d—d son of a b—h, and ought to have been shot long ago." Hearing of this, the mob started after him. He was taken charge of by Clark Warren and others who carried him to jail. On the way there, however, the mob got at him and pounded him badly. He is now in jail and ought to stay there for a term of months."


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# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.


## GLIMPSES AT THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

Four years of bloody fratricidal war are about drawing to a close. During that long night of terror, devastation and bloodshed we have not, indeed, seen the invader within our own immediate vicinity, but we have seen our own brave soldiers march through our streets to meet him on the border; we have also seen the scattered fragments of Milroy's gallant little army, foot-sore and disheartened, enter our streets and claim our sympathy and assistance. And most gladly was it given; the old, the middle aged and the young vied with each other in providing for the wants of our brave defenders. Our lady friends have labored continually since the war began for the comfort of our gallant soldiers in field, camp and hospital. Thousands at their country's call have gone forth from our midst to do battle for the preservation of our national integrity. Disaster after disaster befel our armies, and at one time the army of the rebellion even threatened our State Capital, but it was soon followed by the ever memorable victory of Gettysburg. When the tide of war set in our favor, victory followed victory as our conquering hosts advanced, and now we rejoice over the capture of the last rebel army. To day when the white-winged angel of Peace is hovering over our land, and about to take up her abode with us once more, the overflowing gratitude of our hearts may be excused if it find expression in highly colored, or even extravagant language. But why talk of extravagance at a time when words cannot express the feelings of a true and patriotic heart. It is eminently befitting such an occasion, that we should rejoice over the near approach of Peace, the restoration of our national integrity, the disenthralment of a race and the consummation of the great idea, first promulgated the 4th of July, '76, that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal. Yes, to-day we may look all the world in the face and declare that the clanking of the chains of slavery is not heard within the limits of our wide domain, that we are in deed and in truth a free people. No apology will be necessary if in our exultation we give way to a lively fancy and a glowing imagination, in descanting upon our future prospects. The past has been a dark and bloody page in our country's history, upon which none of us can look with any but feelings of deepest sorrow—sorrow for the national honor, that those, our country so fondly cherished, should turn upon her with parracidal hands and use all the advantages she had so generously bestowed upon them, for her own destruction—sorrow that freedom's soil should nurture to life and strength such perfidious traitors—and last but not least, sorrow for the loved and lost, for those dear ones who have gone forth never to return, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our liberties, who have fallen in the bloody fray mid the roar of cannon, or have languished and starved amid the gloom and filth of Southern prisons. Aye, who has not lost a father, a son, a husband, a brother or a friend in this fratricidal war, and for these our tears are mingled with the smiles of rejoicing, but they have fallen in a glorious, a sacred cause, their memories shall be green through all coming time, and we may truly say

> "When Spring, with dewy fingers cold
> Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
> She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
> Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

But from such sorrowful memories let us turn to the contemplation of brighter scenes and happier prospects. It is true that in the beginning we aimed not at abolition, but there's a divinity that shapes our end. The madness of the South drove us to arms, and the stern necessity of an unavoidable war, forced upon us the abolition of Slavery. How striking the similarity between our first and second wars for liberty. The one, beginning with an effort to preserve colonial rights and privileges, ended in the establishment of a free and independent nation. The other, beginning in the defence of our national integrity, an overruling and all-wise Providence has led us by a way we knew not until to-day we stand an enfranchised people. England has been in both our chief enemy. Surely, perfide Albion must, to-day, feel doubly humbled, while the nation she has thrice essayed to destroy, stands forth, victorious, triumphant over all her enemies, without a peer among the nations of the earth. Before us spreads in the dim vista of the future such a prospect of wealth, power, grandeur and prosperity, as the imagination of man never conceived this side of the fabled Elysium. When Alexander wept for another world to conquer, his imagination had not pictured so fair a heritage as we this day enjoy.

There are those among us no doubt, who will, now that they can no longer frighten timid ones with the gloomy side of war, endeavor to prove that what did not come of war will come of peace, that ruin, financial, if not national, is now imminently threatning us. But let us listen not to such (to use no harsher term) unwise counsels. They are born of the gloom of defeated and disappointed political ambition. With the return of our strong-armed warriors to the peaceful pursuits of life and the opening up of the whole country to foreign immigration, over the fair fields of the sunny South will soon be heard the whistle of the iron horse, the hum of busy manufactories, the clatter of furnaces, foundries and workshops, while the industry, born of labor well rewarded, will cause the hitherto sterile fields and barren wastes to bud and bloom as the rose. The national debt will necessitate the protection required for the development of our national resources, and the prosperity consequent thereupon will be such, that with the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the oil, the wheat and the corn scattered with such lavish profusion over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, our debt will not only sit lightly upon us, but by many will be regarded as a blessing, inasmuch as it has given us a safe and substantial national currency. Away then with these groundless fears. The future spreads brightly before us without a cloud upon the horizon. Let us rejoice as those who have come up out of great tribulation, and while we give honor to our brave soldiers and generals, the indomitable Grant, the dashing Sheridan, and the daring Sherman, let us not forget to send up our tribute of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Ruler of Nations, who has vouchsafed unto us so great a deliverance and the prospect of so glorious a heritage.

## RICHARD COBDEN.

The English Liberals bewail in the death of Richard Cobden one of the great Englishmen; even the London *Times* confesses that his eminence must remain unquestionable: and the Emperor Louis Napoleon orders his bust to be placed in the gallery at Versailles. Yet he held no office; he had refused to be made a baronet; but he was universally honored for the sincerity of his life and character, and for the devotion of noble powers to the welfare of his country.

Richard Cobden was what is called a self-made man, which means simply that he used his opportunities, and had the happy gift of knowing when and how to use them. In this he was like Mr. Lincoln. There are plenty of poor boys, sons of small farmers in England, like Richard Cobden, or of poor Western settlers in America, like Abraham Lincoln, who are thrown upon the world, but after a desperate struggle succeed in living respectable lives. But it is a peculiar energy, clearness, tenacity, and purity of purpose which enables them to become what Lincoln and Cobden were.

It is the good fortune of England at this time that she never had an abler group of liberal leaders. They are a distinct body from the Whig chiefs. In the days of Sir Francis Burdett the folly of the radical party defeated its best purposes. But the liberal leaders of to-day, such men as Richard Cobden, John Stuart Mill, John Bright, with their immediate allies, bellittle both the Whig and Tory Giants. They represent what is noblest, best, and most humane in English political thought and progress.

Mr. Cobden's signal and most illustrious service was his advocacy of free trade. In 1839 he led the movement for establishing the Anti-Corn-Law League, and after a tremendous and incessant agitation, wich exasperated the agricultural, as the anti-slavery agitation had exasperated the commercial, interest in England. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, yielded to the inevitable logic of the reformers, and brought in the bill repealing the duties upon imported corn, which was approved on the 26th of June, 1846. It was one of the greatest political triumphs in history. It reversed the traditional and cherished policy of a nation, and the result was achieved by solid argument. The grateful nation enriched Mr. Cobden as a recognition of his patriotic service. But his political independence was never disturbed. He never courted a majority. His constituents approved the war with Russia. He opposed it. England made war upon China. Mr. Cobden, with the majority in Parliament, voted to censure Lord Palmerston, and his constituents refused to re-elect him.

Like all the English liberals, Mr Cobden has been one of our firmest and truest friends during the rebellion. He had been twice in this country and understood our politics. Still better, he understood the eternal law that prevents injustice in an enlightened people from being permanently profitable; and although not of a sanguine temperament and knowing the condition of the country and the spirit of the rebellion, he was conscious of the terrible task before us, yet he sincerely believed it would be accomplished.

Cobden did not live to hear of the fall of Richmond, nor of the surrender of Lee, nor of the final sealing of the coast by the occupation of Mobile. But he did live to see the insurrection of a system, which, as a political economist, he knew to be disastrous to any nation, tottering and falling; and the great principle of equal justice before the laws, which as a statesman, he knew to be the only sure foundation of states, ascending to its complete victory. Happily for him he died before he heard that the wise and patient and practical statesman, who was the characteristic product of institutions which Cobden trusted with all his heart, had suddenly rested from his labors amidst the tears of a nation. The two men lived for the same great purpose. The true interests of the people of England and of America, have lost two of their noblest friends in Abraham Lincoln and Richard Cobden.—*Harper's Weekly.*

## THE INGERSOLL AFFAIR.

The disreputuable proceedings in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, yesterday, were a logical result of the failure of the Federal authorities to bring aiders and abettors of treason to justice. Almost, or quite ever since the war began, the Ingersoll brothers have declaimed against the national authorities and expressed their sympathy with armed traitors upon every favorable opportunity. One of the brothers publicly urged in the darkest days of the war that the Federal Government must be put down, and upon another occasion he suggested, at a public meeting, that if any member of the Democratic party should be arrested by order of the Secretary of War in the future, the person of the President of the United States should be seized and held as a hostage until the original captive should be set at liberty. The treasonable speech of Edward Ingersoll, in New York, on the eve of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is too recent an occurrence to need more than reference to it.

While every good citizen must deplore the excesses of yesterday, there is nothing in them to excite surprise. The fault lies with the Federal authorities who have failed to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the event shows that such indulgence leads to infractions of the public peace. We trust that for the future all utterers of treason may be promptly arrested and made to answer for their crimies, and not be allowed to go on maddening the passions of loyal men and inciting to riot and disorder.—*Phila. Bulletin, 28th ult.*

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST INAUGURAL.—The last inaugural address by President Lincoln made a strong impression in England. The *British Standard* speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States from the first day until now. Its Alpha and its Omega is *Almighty God*, the God of justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. It is invested with a dignity and pathos which lifts it high above everything of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is, in fact, much of the old prophet about it."

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

**Another Speech by President Johnson.—His Response to the Loyal Southerners.**

The following is President Johnson's reply to the loyal Southerners who waited upon him on Monday, April 24th.

It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to say that my sympathies and impulses in connection with this nefarious rebellion beat in unison with yours. Those who have passed through this bitter ordeal, and who participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be pursued. [Applause.] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fullest extent; and in much better language than I can at the present moment summon to my aid. The most that I can say is that, entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me under circumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the position I now occupy unexpectedly, in consequence of the sad event, the heinous assassination which has taken place—in view of all that is before me and the circumstances that surround me—I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate. I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course—you who are from the South, deem it necessary for me to make any profession as to the future on this occasion, nor to express what my course will be upon questions that may arise. If my past life is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encouragement and sympathy, I can only reiterate what I have said before, and, in part, what has just been read. As far as clemency and mercy are concerned, and the proper exercise of the pardoning power, I think I understand the nature and character of the latter. In the exercise of clemency and mercy the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. I do not give utterance to my opinions on this point in any spirit of revenge or unkind feelings. Mercy and clemency have been pretty large ingredients in my composition, having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which it was necessary to exercise clemency and mercy. I have been charged with going too far, being too lenient, and have become satisfied that mercy without justice is a crime, and that when mercy and clemency are exercised by the Executive, it should always be done in view of justice, and in that manner alone is properly exercised that great perogative. The time has come, as you who have had to drink this bitter cup are fully aware, when the American people should be made to understand the true nature of crime—of crime generally, our people have a high understanding, as well as of the necessity for its punishment; but in the catalogue of crimes there is one and that the highest known to the laws and the Constitution, of which, since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, they have become oblivious; 'That is—treason. Indeed, one who has become distinguished in treason, and in this rebellion said that "when traitors become numerous enough treason becomes respectable, and to become a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country." God protect the people against such an aristocracy. Yes, the time has come when the people should be taught to understand the length and breadth, the depth and hight of treason. An individual occupying the highest position among us was lifted to that position by the free offering of the American people—The highest position on the habitable globe. This man we have seen, revered and loved—one who, if he erred at all, erred ever on the side of clemency and mercy. That man we have seen treason strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a bright star falling from its sphere. Now, there is none but would say, if the question came up, what should be done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of the nation—he is but a man—one man after all; but if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty, the forfeit exacted? I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is, that he should pay the forfeit with his life. And hence we see there are times when mercy and clemency, without justice, become a crime. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we should say this when the case was the simple murder of one man by his fellow man, what should we say when asked what should be done with him, or them or those who have raised impious hands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remember justice, in the language that has been uttered I say, justice toward the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty, conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion. And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat, that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference, not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from it—the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. With this definition it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied war against the United States; nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States; and when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid. [Applause.] I know how to appreciate the condition of being driven from one's home. I can sympathize with him whose all has been taken from him—with him who has been denied the place that gave his children birth. But let us, withal, in the restoration of true Government, proceed temperately and dispassionately, and hope and pray that the time will come, as I believe, when all can return and remain at our homes, and treason and traitors be driven from our land—[Applause—when again law and order shall reign, and the banner of our country be unfurled over every inch of territory within the area of the United States. [Applause.] In conclusion, let me thank you most profoundly for this encouragement and manifestation of your regard and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settlement of this question, than that I intend to discharge my duty, and in that way which shall, in the earliest possible hour, bring back peace to our distracted country. And I hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and firesides and resume their various ovocations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR NATIONAL FLAG.—In the last number of the *Lutheran and Missionary*, edited by Dr. Krauth, we find this beautiful idea:

"Our country's faith has learned a new interpretation of her standard. The *white* typifies the purity of purpose which belongs to her true ruler; the *red* points to the crimson tide in which life flows forth a willing offering; the *blue* reminds her of a home in Heaven to which the good are gathered. The stars in her banner tell of light in darkness, and she shall learn to range them in a new and beautiful order, as the Constellation of the Cross."

## IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

### Army Expenses to be Reduced.

### Soldiers in Hospitals to be Discharged.

### Official From Secretary Stanton.

The following important order has just been issued by the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 28.—*General Orders No.* 77. For the reducing of the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered, 1st. That the chief respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2d. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchasers of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped also. Purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, all purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

3d. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except of such as may with what is on hand be required for the forces in the field to the first of June next.

4th. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition, and materials therefore, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the Government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5th That the Corps of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for proper protection of the works in progress.

6th. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furloughs or in parole camps; and all recruits in readiness except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

7th. The Adjutant General of the army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts of their respective forces with a view to their immediate reduction.

8th. Quartermasters, subsistence engineers and provost marshals, generals of the departments, will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau.

9th. The Chief of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.

10th. Commissary of Pensions will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States [illegible] that such as are disposed [illegible] and loyal citizens of the [illegible] who are proper objects of [illegible] ey, may be released upon [illegible] President shall deem fit and [illegible] the public safety. By order of [illegible] of War. W. A. NI[illegible]

Assistant Adjutant

## THE REBEL RAM "W[illegible]

### She Escapes Down the Missis[illegible]

### Jeff. Davis Supposed to be on Bo[illegible]

### Her Career Ended.

### She Passes New Orleans.

### Her Machinery Gives Out.

**She is Abandoned and Blown Up.**

MEMPHIS, April 28, via CAIRO, 29.

The Vicksburg *Herald* Extra of the 25th, has a dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, April 23d, stating that at nine o'clock that evening the famous rebel ram "Webb" ran out of Red river passing all the gunboats and iron clads there, and descended the Mississippi river with lightning speed. When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and appeared like a huge mass. She was fired on from the monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life and shot past the Manhattan, who signalled the fleet. The Lafayette started in pursuit. The officers of the Manhattan estimates the speed of the Webb at twenty-five miles per hour while passing them.

The steamer Saratago, from New Orleans met the Webb at Tunica bend at a quarter to ten. She then attempted to run down the Saratago, but was unsuccessful and continued down. It is believed she intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi and probably make an attempt to escape to the Gulf. Some assert that Jeff. Davis is very probably on board, making his escape to Havana or other foreign port. If nothing happens the Webb, she can reach New Orleans at daylight to-morrow and the mouth of the Mississippi by noon.

CAIRO, April 30.—The steamer *Mississippi*, from New orleans, has arrived. She reports that the Rebel Ram *Webb* passed New Orleans in broad day, displaying the Stars and Stripes. She hoisted the Rebel flag a few miles above Fort St. Phillip. Her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. As far as known she inflicted no damage save cutting the telegraph wires. A portion of her crew had arrived at New Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

## FROM SELMA, ALABAMA.

### Capture of 150 Officers.

### Destruction of Jackson's Forces.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* Selma, Alabama, dispatch says: Among Prisoners captured here, are 150 officers. Lieut. General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan. Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and McCausland, escaped also. Forrest's ordnance officer, Capt. Bond, is reported wounded.

Croxhan and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear, at Tryon, and having travelled by different roads, their attacks were simultaneous. He must have been destroyed.

The destruction of the Centreville bridge and Croxham's movements towards Tuscaloosa, rendered it impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

The Cawhaba started yesterday. About seventy-four prisoners were released; they had been well treated.

## MOVEMENTS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

### HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

**He is accompanied by other Notables.**

**Object to Escape to Trans-Mississippi.**

**He passed through Charlotte, N. C. Ap'l 23**

**Hampton's Cavalry Escorting Him.**

**Gen. Wilson will probably prevent his Escape.**

A dispatch dated New York, April 27—says the Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th, says: Jeff Davis was at Hillsboro, North Carolina, from the 12th to the 14th instant. He then went by rail to Greensboro, whence with an escort of two thousand picked cavalry, selected from Hampton's and Wheeler's command, started on horseback due South to Ashboro and Cheraw. By this route he left Salisbury and Stoneman about forty miles to his right. From Cheraw he probably went Southwest to Columbia S. C. from which place the country was open before him until he reached the lines of Gens. Canby and Wilson. His only object now is to escape to the Trans-Mississippi, and he cannot regard himself out of extreme danger until he has run the gauntlet of the United States armies, now operating in Alabama. Davis, Beauregard, Breckenridge, Trenholm, St. John and Regan, all ride in the centre of that forlorn band of two thousand cavalry.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff Davis and his accompanying fugitives as far South as South Carolina, has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be caught before reaching the Mississippi river.

NEW YORK, April 30th.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis' movements was that he passed through Charlotte on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 23d instant. As General Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all southern Georgia, the chances are that Davis cannot escape.

## LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

### Arrival of General Grant.

### He Effectually Stops the Armistice.

### Johnston Notified to Surrender.

### Johnston Surrenders.

**Terms Same as Those of Grant and Lee.**

***Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.***

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—A steamer arrived here this morning from Moorhead City, bringing advices from Newbern that Gen. Grant had effectnally put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston up to 6 o'clock yesterday, Wednesday morning, to surrender his army. Conditions are unknown. General Grant announced that after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed. Gen Johnston is said to have replied that if Jefferson Davis and the leading general officers of the Confederacy were pardoned and permission given them to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

A telegram dated War Department, Washington, April 28th, to Major General Dix, says: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, April 26th, 10 P. M., states: "Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia."

E. M. STANTON, [illegible] War.

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They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General Shelby's adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was a fellow who has been passing for Luxton. He confessed having burned the St. Paul, and killing one man on board of her.

Gen. Osborne hung him from a cottonwood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox.

### Our Captures in Men and Material in Mobile.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Mobile correspondence of the same journal says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 2,000 stand of arms, and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain, and it is also estimated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of our forces.

Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up. Guerrilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and one party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate General Granger, who fortunately was not there.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Post's* special says: President Johnson and Cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South. Another proclamation will be issued in a few days for the purpose of encouraging trade and commerce.

Propositions for retrenchment are going on.

Sherman's army is preparing te march homeward. Part of Sherman's staff arrived here to-day. The troops will return by land.

The authorities of Prince Georges county, Maryland, offer two hundred dollars reward for the arrest of any accomplices of Booth's within the limits of that county.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: Sheridan's troops say they are en route for Texas.

### Robberies by Paroled Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Times* says: Paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The officers, members of former wealthy families who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their living.

A PHYSICIAN in Springfield, Mass., was recently called to attend a soldier's widow through a long and severe attack of pneumonia. He rode six miles for every visit during some of the severest weather of the past winter, and on her recovery presented her with his bill of nearly fifty dollars, receipted in full "in consideration of services rendered to his, country by her lamented husband."

## CONCERNING THE BOOTH AFFAIR.

### There will be no Funeral Ceremonies.

### DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY DEVELOPD.

### SEVERAL STATEMENTS ERRONEOUS.

### Booth was shot through the Neck.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It is not known what will be done with Booth's body. There will be no funeral ceremonies. A rumor prevails that he was sunk in the Potomac river during the night.

Highly important details of the conspiracy are being developed, but no publicity is desired for the present. Several statements of the capture of Booth turn out erroneous. Colonel Baker states that Booth was unable to say but very little after he was shot. The autopsy shows Booth was shot through the neck and not the head.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The post mortem examination of Booth shows that the ball did not reach the brain, but striking the spinal column, produced instant paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of dissolution.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Payne, the Seward assassin is a brother of the St. Alban raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

## MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

### Unparalleled Murderous Plot discovered.

### Many Unsuspected Parties Involved.

### Result of the Search for the Assassin.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has developed a well-laid and deliberately matured plan of assassination and infamous rascality, murder and arson, unparallelled in the history of crime.

Their investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the intent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved.

The evidence is compiete to show that it was neither the freak of a mad man nor an act of individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of their most desperate need, and one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

### Interesting From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward still continues to improve, and that F. W. Seward had a slight hemorage from the scalp last night, but is slowly regaining strength.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of Lincoln general hospital, was to-day ejected in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in scurrilous terms to the death of the late President was the cause.

Gen. Lee, after his surrender, wrote to General Johnston that further resistance would be useless, and advising him to follow suit, &c.

It is said that a large number of Union soldiers are going to Mexico to enlist in the Liberal cause, and several recruiting agents are here quietly at work for that purpose.

The army of the Potomac is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army is to be mustered out of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and there be mustered out.

Seventy-six rebel flags, captured from the rebel army in Northern Virginia, were formally presented to the War Department to-day by General Gibbon.

Information has been received here that Jake Thompson and his co-conspirators have left Canada for Europe.

An attempt was made early this morning by an incendiary to burn Ford's theatre.—The fire was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

A letter from New Orleans, received here to-day by a prominent member of Congress, says: The pro-slavery Union men of that city are gravitating toward the secessionists, and that they will act together hereafter against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party, unless some change is made in the city government.

Forty-nine rebel officers were sent from here to-day to Sundusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln is still unable to leave her room, in fact scarcely able to rise from her bed. She looks pale and haggard, and fears are entertained if she will ever regain her former health.

It will probably be several weeks before President Johnson takes up his quarters in the White House. The building is to be refurnished and repainted.

## FRIGHTRUL ACCIDENT.

**A Mississippi Steamer blown up with two thousand soldiers on board.—Nearly Fifteen Hundred killed, wounded and drowned.**

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

A telegram has been received by the military authorities from New Madrid, that the steamer Sultan, with two thousand paroled prisoners, exploded her boilers, and that fourteen hundred lives were lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CARIO, April 28.

The steamer Sultanna, from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st instant, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and, after coaling proceeded. About two o'clock a. m., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard, not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldiers' Home. Captain Mason, of the Sultanna, is supposed to be lost.

At 4 a. m., to-day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. Gen. Washburne immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigating the affair.

### Surrender of Morgan's old command.

### Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebel Troops

LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five officer's and one thousand men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to General Hobson at Mount Sterling to-day. Twelve hundred Rebels also surrendered to Hobson's troops. Several hundred deserters from the Rebel army also took the oath of amnesty, and Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops.

PUBLIC opinion, as represented by the press, severely censures Gen. Sherman, for the terms agreed upon with Joe Johnson.—It is a gaeat pity one who fought so well, should prove so poor in diplomacy.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessaries of life and support his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy.—Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in an humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But, no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embraced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. Persons who are always busy and go cheerfully to their tasks, are the least disturbed by fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the rich are seldom ever contented. They are petulant, fearful, irascible. Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have few attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions.

MR. LINCOLN'S SELF DEVOTION.—The memories of the countless noble words and deeds of the Martyr President, already begin to flow in thick upon us. We read the glowing words—alas! that they are now made prophetic!—with which he raised the flag over Independence Hall, on Washington's Birthday, four years ago. On that memorable occasion, looking forward to the official responsibilities and the personnl perils that were before him he uttered these remarkable words:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was something in the Declaration of Independence giving liberty not only to the people of this country, but to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. * * * * * * Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it.—But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—*I was about to say I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than to surrender it.*

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL.—The New York *Times* gives utterance to the following concerning Gen. Grant:

The grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept him for so many months on a slow wearisome, comparatively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories, is something not much admired by the crowd, but which history will never forget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and self-contained qualities with the highest dash and daring—it is the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose—it is the combination in his intellect of an all comprehensive vision with the most extraordinary power of co-ordination, which have already placed Gen. Grant in a foremost position among the great military leaders of all ages.

IF some enterprising publisher would collect from the London Times, for the past four years, the predictions in behalf of the rebellion, he would have the materials for a highly entertaining book. We wish it might be done, In England there is a class who would not care to buy; we mean those who, on the strong assertions of the Times, invested in the rebel loan. We have not the slightest idea they would be glad to be thus reminded of their folly. By them the loan and the Times are probably regarded with about equal favor.

ONE cent's worth of stout wire, bent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the curved part of the wire on the door knob, and let the two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is locked. Then the burglars may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.


NOTICE.

**HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.**

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

**9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.**

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

**8 A. M. and 4 P. M.**

April 7, 1865.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
mar31:* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa*

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, May 13.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, May 20,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN, | $85 00 | STEERAGE, | $30 00 |
| do. to London, | 90 00 | do. to London, | 34 00 |
| do. to Paris, | 100 00 | do. to Paris, | 40 00 |
| do. to Hamburg, | 105 00 | do. to Hamburg, | 37 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.


## GLIMPSES AT THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

Four years of bloody fratricidal war are about drawing to a close. During that long night of terror, devastation and bloodshed we have not, indeed, seen the invader within our own immediate vicinity, but we have seen our own brave soldiers march through our streets to meet him on the border; we have also seen the scattered fragments of Milroy's gallant little army, foot-sore and disheartened, enter our streets and claim our sympathy and assistance. And most gladly was it given; the old, the middle aged and the young vied with each other in providing for the wants of our brave defenders. Our lady friends have labored continually since the war began for the comfort of our gallant soldiers in field, camp and hospital. Thousands at their country's call have gone forth from our midst to do battle for the preservation of our national integrity. Disaster after disaster befel our armies, and at one time the army of the rebellion even threatened our State Capital, but it was soon followed by the ever memorable victory of Gettysburg. When the tide of war set in our favor, victory followed victory as our conquering hosts advanced, and now we rejoice over the capture of the last rebel army. To day when the white-winged angel of Peace is hovering over our land, and about to take up her abode with us once more, the overflowing gratitude of our hearts may be excused if it find expression in highly colored, or even extravagant language. But why talk of extravagance at a time when words cannot express the feelings of a true and patriotic heart. It is eminently befitting such an occasion, that we should rejoice over the near approach of Peace, the restoration of our national integrity, the disenthralment of a race and the consummation of the great idea, first promulgated the 4th of July, '76, that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal. Yes, to-day we may look all the world in the face and declare that the clanking of the chains of slavery is not heard within the limits of our wide domain, that we are in deed and in truth a free people. No apology will be necessary if in our exultation we give way to a lively fancy and a glowing imagination, in descanting upon our future prospects. The past has been a dark and bloody page in our country's history, upon which none of us can look with any but feelings of deepest sorrow—sorrow for the national honor, that those, our country so fondly cherished, should turn upon her with parracidal hands and use all the advantages she had so generously bestowed upon them, for her own destruction—sorrow that freedom's soil should nurture to life and strength such perfidious traitors—and last but not least, sorrow for the loved and lost, for those dear ones who have gone forth never to return, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our liberties, who have fallen in the bloody fray mid the roar of cannon, or have languished and starved amid the gloom and filth of Southern prisons. Aye, who has not lost a father, a son, a husband, a brother or a friend in this fratricidal war, and for these our tears are mingled with the smiles of rejoicing, but they have fallen in a glorious, a sacred cause, their memories shall be green through all coming time, and we may truly say

"When Spring, with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

But from such sorrowful memories let us turn to the contemplation of brighter scenes and happier prospects. It is true that in the beginning we aimed not at abolition, but there's a divinity that shapes our end. The madness of the South drove us to arms, and the stern necessity of an unavoidable war, forced upon us the abolition of Slavery. How striking the similarity between our first and second wars for liberty. The one, beginning with an effort to preserve colonial rights and privileges, ended in the establishment of a free and independent nation. The other, beginning in the defence of our national integrity, an overruling and all-wise Providence has led us by a way we knew not until to-day we stand an enfranchised people. England has been in both our chief enemy. Surely, perfide Albion must, to-day, feel doubly humbled, while the nation she has thrice essayed to destroy, stands forth, victorious, triumphant over all her enemies, without a peer among the nations of the earth. Before us spreads in the dim vista of the future such a prospect of wealth, power, grandeur and prosperity, as the imagination of man never conceived this side of the fabled Elysium. When Alexander wept for another world to conquer, his imagination had not pictured so fair a heritage as we this day enjoy.

There are those among us no doubt, who will, now that they can no longer frighten timid ones with the gloomy side of war, endeavor to prove that what did not come of war will come of peace, that ruin, financial, if not national, is now imminently threatning us. But let us listen not to such (to use no harsher term) unwise counsels. They are born of the gloom of defeated and disappointed political ambition. With the return of our strong-armed warriors to the peaceful pursuits of life and the opening up of the whole country to foreign immigration, over the fair fields of the sunny South will soon be heard the whistle of the iron horse, the hum of busy manufactories, the clatter of furnaces, foundries and workshops, while the industry, born of labor well rewarded, will cause the hitherto sterile fields and barren wastes to bud and bloom as the rose. The national debt will necessitate the protection required for the development of our national resources, and the prosperity consequent thereupon will be such, that with the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the oil, the wheat and the corn scattered with such lavish profusion over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, our debt will not only sit lightly upon us, but by many will be regarded as a blessing, inasmuch as it has given us a safe and substantial national currency. Away then with these groundless fears. The future spreads brightly before us without a cloud upon the horizon. Let us rejoice as those who have come up out of great tribulation, and while we give honor to our brave soldiers and generals, the indomitable Grant, the dashing Sheridan, and the daring Sherman, let us not forget to send up our tribute of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Ruler of Nations, who has vouchsafed unto us so great a deliverance and the prospect of so glorious a heritage.

## RICHARD COBDEN.

The English Liberals bewail in the death of Richard Cobden one of the great Englishmen; even the London *Times* confesses that his eminence must remain unquestionable: and the Emperor Louis Napoleon orders his bust to be placed in the gallery at Versailles. Yet he held no office; he had refused to be made a baronet; but he was universally honored for the sincerity of his life and character, and for the devotion of noble powers to the welfare of his country.

Richard Cobden was what is called a self-made man, which means simply that he used his opportunities, and had the happy gift of knowing when and how to use them. In this he was like Mr. Lincoln. There are plenty of poor boys, sons of small farmers in England, like Richard Cobden, or of poor Western settlers in America, like Abraham Lincoln, who are thrown upon the world, but after a desperate struggle succeed in living respectable lives. But it is a peculiar energy, clearness, tenacity, and purity of purpose which enables them to become what Lincoln and Cobden were.

It is the good fortune of England at this time that she never had an abler group of liberal leaders. They are a distinct body from the Whig chiefs. In the days of Sir Francis Burdett the folly of the radical party defeated its best purposes. But the liberal leaders of to-day, such men as Richard Cobden, John Stuart Mill, John Bright, with their immediate allies, bellittle both the Whig and Tory Giants. They represent what is noblest, best, and most humane in English political thought and progress.

Mr. Cobden's signal and most illustrious service was his advocacy of free trade. In 1839 he led the movement for establishing the Anti-Corn-Law League, and after a tremendous and incessant agitation, wich exasperated the agricultural, as the anti-slavery agitation had exasperated the commercial, interest in England. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, yielded to the inevitable logic of the reformers, and brought in the bill repealing the duties upon imported corn, which was approved on the 26th of June, 1846. It was one of the greatest political triumphs in history. It reversed the traditional and cherished policy of a nation, and the result was achieved by solid argument. The grateful nation enriched Mr. Cobden as a recognition of his patriotic service. But his political independence was never disturbed. He never courted a majority. His constituents approved the war with Russia. He opposed it. England made war upon China. Mr. Cobden, with the majority in Parliament, voted to censure Lord Palmerston, and his constituents refused to re-elect him.

Like all the English liberals, Mr Cobden has been one of our firmest and truest friends during the rebellion. He had been twice in this country and understood our politics. Still better, he understood the eternal law that prevents injustice in an enlightened people from being permanently profitable; and although not of a sanguine temperament and knowing the condition of the country and the spirit of the rebellion, he was conscious of the terrible task before us, yet he sincerely believed it would be accomplished.

Cobden did not live to hear of the fall of Richmond, nor of the surrender of Lee, nor of the final sealing of the coast by the occupation of Mobile. But he did live to see the insurrection of a system, which, as a political economist, he knew to be disastrous to any nation, tottering and falling; and the great principle of equal justice before the laws, which as a statesman, he knew to be the only sure foundation of states, ascending to its complete victory. Happily for him he died before he heard that the wise and patient and practical statesman, who was the characteristic product of institutions which Cobden trusted with all his heart, had suddenly rested from his labors amidst the tears of a nation. The two men lived for the same great purpose. The true interests of the people of England and of America, have lost two of their noblest friends in Abraham Lincoln and Richard Cobden.—*Harper's Weekly.*

## THE INGERSOLL AFFAIR.

The disreputable proceedings in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, yesterday, were a logical result of the failure of the Federal authorities to bring aiders and abettors of treason to justice. Almost, or quite ever since the war began, the Ingersoll brothers have declaimed against the national authorities and expressed their sympathy with armed traitors upon every favorable opportunity. One of the brothers publicly urged in the darkest days of the war that the Federal Government must be put down, and upon another occasion he suggested, at a public meeting, that if any member of the Democratic party should be arrested by order of the Secretary of War in the future, the person of the President of the United States should be seized and held as a hostage until the original captive should be set at liberty. The treasonable speech of Edward Ingersoll, in New York, on the eve of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is too recent an occurrence to need more than reference to it.

While every good citizen must deplore the excesses of yesterday, there is nothing in them to excite surprise. The fault lies with the Federal authorities who have failed to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the event shows that such indulgence leads to infractions of the public peace. We trust that for the future all utterers of treason may be promptly arrested and made to answer for their crimes, and not be allowed to go on maddening the passions of loyal men and inciting to riot and disorder.—*Phila. Bulletin, 28th ult.*

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST INAUGURAL.—The last inaugural address by President Lincoln made a strong impression in England. The *British Standard* speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States from the first day until now. Its Alpha and its Omega is *Almighty God*, the God of justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. It is invested with a dignity and pathos which lifts it high above everything of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is, in fact, much of the old prophet about it."

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

**Another Speech by President Johnson.—His Response to the Loyal Southerners.**

The following is President Johnson's reply to the loyal Southerners who waited upon him on Monday, April 24th.

It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to say that my sympathies and impulses in connection with this nefarious rebellion beat in unison with yours. Those who have passed through this bitter ordeal, and who participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be pursued. [Applause.] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fullest extent; and in much better language than I can at the present moment summon to my aid. The most that I can say is that, entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me under circumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the position I now occupy unexpectedly, in consequence of the sad event, the heinous assassination which has taken place—in view of all that is before me and the circumstances that surround me—I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate. I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course—you who are from the South, deem it necessary for me to make any profession as to the future on this occasion, nor to express what my course will be upon questions that may arise. If my past life is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encouragement and sympathy, I can only reiterate what I have said before, and, in part, what has just been read. As far as clemency and mercy are concerned, and the proper exercise of the pardoning power, I think I understand the nature and character of the latter. In the exercise of clemency and mercy the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. I do not give utterance to my opinions on this point in any spirit of revenge or unkind feelings. Mercy and clemency have been pretty large ingredients in my composition, having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which it was necessary to exercise clemency and mercy. I have been charged with going too far, being too lenient, and have become satisfied that mercy without justice is a crime, and that when mercy and clemency are exercised by the Executive, it should always be done in view of justice, and in that manner alone is properly exercised that great perogative. The time has come, as you who have had to drink this bitter cup are fully aware, when the American people should be made to understand the true nature of crime—of crime generally, our people have a high understanding, as well as of the necessity for its punishment; but in the catalogue of crimes there is one and that the highest known to the laws and the Constitution, of which, since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, they have become oblivious; 'That is—treason. Indeed, one who has become distinguished in treason, and in this rebellion said that "when traitors become numerous enough treason becomes respectable, and to become a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country." God protect the people against such an aristocracy. Yes, the time has come when the people should be taught to understand the length and breadth, the depth and hight of treason. An individual occupying the highest position among us was lifted to that position by the free offering of the American people—The highest position on the habitable globe. This man we have seen, revered and loved—one who, if he erred at all, erred ever on the side of clemency and mercy. That man we have seen treason strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a bright star falling from its sphere. Now, there is none but would say, if the question came up, what should be done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of the nation—he is but a man—one man after all; but if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty, the forfeit exacted? I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is, that he should pay the forfeit with his life. And hence we see there are times when mercy and clemency, without justice, become a crime. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we should say this when the case was the simple murder of one man by his fellow man, what should we say when asked what should be done with him, or them or those who have raised impious hands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remember justice, in the language that has been uttered I say, justice toward the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty, conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion. And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat, that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference, not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from it—the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies aid and comfort. With this definition it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied war against the United States; nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States; and when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid. [Applause.] I know how to appreciate the condition of being driven from one's home. I can sympathize with him whose all has been taken from him—with him who has been denied the place that gave his children birth. But let us, withal, in the restoration of true Government, proceed temperately and dispassionately, and hope and pray that the time will come, as I believe, when all can return and remain at our homes, and treason and traitors be driven from our land—[Applause—when again law and order shall reign, and the banner of our country be unfurled over every inch of territory within the area of the United States. [Applause.] In conclusion, let me thank you most profoundly for this encouragement and manifestation of your regard and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settlement of this question, than that I intend to discharge my duty, and in that way which shall, in the earliest possible hour, bring back peace to our distracted country. And I hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and firesides and resume their various ovocations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OUR NATIONAL FLAG.—In the last number of the *Lutheran and Missionary*, edited by Dr. Krauth, we find this beautiful idea:

"Our country's faith has learned a new interpretation of her standard. The *white* typifies the purity of purpose which belongs to her true ruler; the *red* points to the crimson tide in which life flows forth a willing offering; the *blue* reminds her of a home in Heaven to which the good are gathered. The stars in her banner tell of light in darkness, and she shall learn to range them in a new and beautiful order, as the Constellation of the Cross."

## IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

**Army Expenses to be Reduced.**

**Soldiers in Hospitals to be Discharged.**

**Official From Secretary Stanton.**

The following important order has just been issued by the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 28.—*General Orders No.* 77. For the reducing of the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered, 1st. That the chief respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2d. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchasers of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped also. Purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, all purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

3d. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except of such as may with what is on hand be required for the forces in the field to the first of June next.

4th. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition, and materials therefore, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the Government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5th That the Corps of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for proper protection of the works in progress.

6th. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furloughs or in parole camps; and all recruits in readiness except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

7th. The Adjutant General of the army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments and posts of their respective forces with a view to their immediate reduction.

8th. Quartermasters, subsistence engineers and provost marshals, generals of the departments, will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureau.

9th. The Chief of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.

10th. Commissary of Pensions will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety. By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

## THE REBEL RAM "WEBB"

**She Escapes Down the Mississippi.**

**Jeff. Davis Supposed to be on Board.**

**Her Career Ended.**

**She Passes New Orleans.**

**Her Machinery Gives Out.**

**She is Abandoned and Blown Up.**

MEMPHIS, April 28, via CAIRO, 29.

The Vicksburg *Herald* Extra of the 25th, has a dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, April 23d, stating that at nine o'clock that evening the famous rebel ram "Webb" ran out of Red river passing all the gunboats and iron clads there, and descended the Mississippi river with lightning speed. When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and appeared like a huge mass. She was fired on from the monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life and shot past the Manhattan, who signalled the fleet. The Lafayette started in pursuit. The officers of the Manhattan estimates the speed of the Webb at twenty-five miles per hour while passing them.

The steamer Saratago, from New Orleans met the Webb at Tunica bend at a quarter to ten. She then attempted to run down the Saratago, but was unsuccessful and continued down. It is believed she intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi and probably make an attempt to escape to the Gulf. Some assert that Jeff. Davis is very probably on board, making his escape to Havana or other foreign port. If nothing happens the Webb, she can reach New Orleans at daylight to-morrow and the mouth of the Mississippi by noon.

CAIRO, April 30.—The steamer *Mississippi*, from New orleans, has arrived. She reports that the Rebel Ram *Webb* passed New Orleans in broad day, displaying the Stars and Stripes. She hoisted the Rebel flag a few miles above Fort St. Phillip. Her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. As far as known she inflicted no damage save cutting the telegraph wires. A portion of her crew had arrived at New Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

## FROM SELMA, ALABAMA.

**Capture of 150 Officers.**

**Destruction of Jackson's Forces.**

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* Selma, Alabama, dispatch says: Among Prisoners captured here, are 150 officers. Lieut. General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan. Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and McCausland, escaped also. Forrest's ordnance officer, Capt. Bond, is reported wounded.

Croxhan and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear, at Tryou, and having travelled by different roads, their attacks were simultaneous. He must have been destroyed.

The destruction of the Centreville bridge and Croxham's movements towards Tuscaloosa, rendered it impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

The Cawhaba started yesterday. About seventy-four prisoners were released; they had been well treated.

## MOVEMENTS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

**He is accompanied by other Notables.**

**Object to Escape to Trans-Mississippi.**

**He passed through Charlotte, N. C. Ap'l 23**

**Hampton's Cavalry Escorting Him.**

**Gen. Wilson will probably prevent his Escape.**

A dispatch dated New York, April 27—says the Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th, says: Jeff Davis was at Hillsboro, North Carolina, from the 12th to the 14th instant. He then went by rail to Greensboro, whence with an escort of two thousand picked cavalry, selected from Hampton's and Wheeler's command, started on horseback due South to Ashboro and Cheraw. By this route he left Salisbury and Stoneman about forty miles to his right. From Cheraw he probably went Southwest to Columbia S. C. from which place the country was open before him until he reached the lines of Gens. Canby and Wilson. His only object now is to escape to the Trans-Mississippi, and he cannot regard himself out of extreme danger until he has run the gauntlet of the United States armies, now operating in Alabama. Davis, Beauregard, Breckenridge, Trenholm, St. John and Regan, all ride in the centre of that forlorn band of two thousand cavalry.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff Davis and his accompanying fugitives as far South as South Carolina, has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be caught before reaching the Mississippi river.

NEW YORK, April 30th.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis' movements was that he passed through Charlotte on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 23d instant. As General Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all southern Georgia, the chances are that Davis cannot escape.

## LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

**Arrival of General Grant.**

**He Effectually Stops the Armistice.**

**Johnston Notified to Surrender.**

**Johnston Surrenders.**

**Terms Same as Those of Grant and Lee.**

***Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.***

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—A steamer arrived here this morning from Moorhead City, bringing advices from Newbern that Gen. Grant had effectually put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston up to 6 o'clock yesterday, Wednesday morning, to surrender his army. Conditions are unknown. General Grant announced that after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed. Gen Johnston is said to have replied that if Jefferson Davis and the leading general officers of the Confederacy were pardoned and permission given them to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

A telegram dated War Department, Washington, April 28th, to Major General Dix, says: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, April 26th, 10 P. M., states: "Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia."

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Newbern advices state that Johnston attempted to haggle with Grant for terms which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and the other leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant General would listen to nothing, and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the condition granted to Lee.

### Capture of Rebel Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, May, 1.

Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer Vixen, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22, off Randolph, Tennessee, that an expidition under command of Brigadier General Osborne started for Brownsville, Tennessee, in three columns, one from Randolph, one by way of the Hatchie river, and one from Fulton, Tennessee.

They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General Shelby's adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was a fellow who has been passing for Luxton. He confessed having burned the St. Paul, and killing one man on board of her.

Gen. Osborne hung him from a cottonwood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox.

### Our Captures in Men and Material in Mobile.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Mobile correspondence of the same journal says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 2,000 stand of arms, and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain, and it is also estimated that 100,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of our forces.

Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up. Guerrilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and one party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate General Granger, who fortunately was not there.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Post's* special says: President Johnson and Cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South. Another proclamation will be issued in a few days for the purpose of encouraging trade and commerce.

Propositions for retrenchment are going on.

Sherman's army is preparing te march homeward. Part of Sherman's staff arrived here to-day. The troops will return by land.

The authorities of Prince Georges county, Maryland, offer two hundred dollars reward for the arrest of any accomplices of Booth's within the limits of that county.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: Sheridan's troops say they are en route for Texas.

### Robberies by Paroled Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Times* says: Paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The officers, members of former wealthy families who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their living.

A PHYSICIAN in Springfield, Mass., was recently called to attend a soldier's widow through a long and severe attack of pneumonia. He rode six miles for every visit during some of the severest weather of the past winter, and on her recovery presented her with his bill of nearly fifty dollars, receipted in full "in consideration of services rendered to his, country by her lamented husband."

## CONCERNING THE BOOTH AFFAIR.

**There will be no Funeral Ceremonies.**

**DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY DEVELOPD.**

**SEVERAL STATEMENTS ERRONEOUS.**

**Booth was shot through the Neck.**

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It is not known what will be done with Booth's body. There will be no funeral ceremonies. A rumor prevails that he was sunk in the Potomac river during the night.

Highly important details of the conspiracy are being developed, but no publicity is desired for the present. Several statements of the capture of Booth turn out erroneous. Colonel Baker states that Booth was unable to say but very little after he was shot. The autopsy shows Booth was shot through the neck and not the head.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The post mortem examination of Booth shows that the ball did not reach the brain, but striking the spinal column, produced instant paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of dissolution.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Payne, the Seward assassin is a brother of the St. Alban raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

## MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

**Unparalleled Murderous Plot discovered.**

**Many Unsuspected Parties Involved.**

**Result of the Search for the Assassin.**

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has developed a well-laid and deliberately matured plan of assassination and infamous rascality, murder and arson, unparallelled in the history of crime.

Their investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the intent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved.

The evidence is compiete to show that it was neither the freak of a mad man nor an act of individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of their most desperate need, and one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

### Interesting From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward still continues to improve, and that F. W. Seward had a slight hemorage from the scalp last night, but is slowly regaining strength.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of Lincoln general hospital, was to-day ejected in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in scurrilous terms to the death of the late President was the cause.

Gen. Lee, after his surrender, wrote to General Johnston that further resistance would be useless, and advising him to follow suit, &c.

It is said that a large number of Union soldiers are going to Mexico to enlist in the Liberal cause, and several recruiting agents are here quietly at work for that purpose.

The army of the Potomac is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army is to be mustered out of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and there be mustered out.

Seventy-six rebel flags, captured from the rebel army in Northern Virginia, were formally presented to the War Department to-day by General Gibbon.

Information has been received here that Jake Thompson and his co-conspirators have left Canada for Europe.

An attempt was made early this morning by an incendiary to burn Ford's theatre.—The fire was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

A letter from New Orleans, received here to-day by a prominent member of Congress, says: The pro-slavery Union men of that city are gravitating toward the secessionists, and that they will act together hereafter against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party, unless some change is made in the city government.

Forty-nine rebel officers were sent from here to-day to Sundusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln is still unable to leave her room, in fact scarcely able to rise from her bed. She looks pale and haggard, and fears are entertained if she will ever regain her former health.

It will probably be several weeks before President Johnson takes up his quarters in the White House. The building is to be refurnished and repainted.

## FRIGHTRUL ACCIDENT.

**A Mississippi Steamer blown up with two thousand soldiers on board.--Nearly Fifteen Hundred killed, wounded and drowned.**

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

A telegram has been received by the military authorities from New Madrid, that the steamer Sultan, with two thousand paroled prisoners, exploded her boilers, and that fourteen hundred lives were lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CARIO, April 28.

The steamer Sultanna, from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st instant, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and, after coaling proceeded. About two o'clock a. m., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard, not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldiers' Home. Captain Mason, of the Sultanna, is supposed to be lost.

At 4 a. m., to day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. Gen. Washburne immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigating the affair.

### Surrender of Morgan's old command.

**Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebel Troops**

LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five officer's and one thousand men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to General Hobson at Mount Sterling to-day. Twelve hundred Rebels also surreudered to Hobson's troops. Several hundred deserters from the Rebel army also took the oath of amnesty, and Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops.

PUBLIC opinion, as represented by the press, severely censures Gen. Sherman, for the terms agreed upon with Joe Johnson.—It is a gaeat pity one who fought so well, should prove so poor in diplomacy.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—The man who is obliged to be constantly employed to earn the necessaries of life and support his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy.—Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in an humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But, no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embraced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. Persons who are always busy and go cheerfully to their tasks, are the least disturbed by fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the rich are seldom ever contented. They are petulant, fearful, irascible. Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have few attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions.

MR. LINCOLN'S SELF DEVOTION.—The memories of the countless noble words and deeds of the Martyr President, already begin to flow in thick upon us. We read the glowing words—alas! that they are now made prophetic!—with which he raised the flag over Independence Hall, on Washington's Birthday, four years ago. On that memorable occasion, looking forward to the official responsibilities and the personnl perils that were before him he uttered these remarkable words:

"I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was something in the Declaration of Independence giving liberty not only to the people of this country, but to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. * * * * * * Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it.—But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—*I was about to say I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than to surrender it.*

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL.—The New York *Times* gives utterance to the following concerning Gen. Grant:

The grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept him for so many months on a slow wearisome, comparatively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories, is something not much admired by the crowd, but which history will never forget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and self-contained qualities with the highest dash and daring—it is the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose—it is the combination in his intellect of an all comprehensive vision with the most extraordinary power of co-ordination, which have already placed Gen. Grant in a foremost position among the great military leaders of all ages.

IF some enterprising publisher would collect from the London Times, for the past four years, the predictions in behalf of the rebellion, he would have the materials for a highly entertaining book. We wish it might be done, In England there is a class who would not care to buy; we mean those who, on the strong assertions of the Times, invested in the rebel loan. We have not the slightest idea they would be glad to be thus reminded of their folly. By them the loan and the Times are probably regarded with about equal favor.

ONE cent's worth of stout wire, bent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the curved part of the wire on the door knob, and let the two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is locked. Then the burglars may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.


NOTICE.

**HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.**

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

**9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.**

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

**8 A. M. and 4 P. M.**

April 7, 1865.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
ap17:tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
mar31:* Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa*

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows;

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, May 13.
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, May 20,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

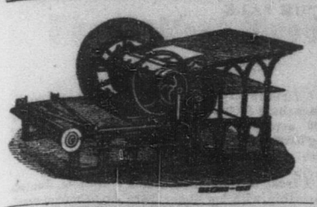
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN, | $85 00 | STEERAGE, | $30 00 |
| do. to London, | 90 00 | do. to London, | 34 00 |
| do. to Paris, | 100 00 | do. to Paris, | 40 00 |
| do. to Hamburg, | 105 00 | do. to Hamburg, | 37 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DAL




# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.


In accordance with the announcement of B. F. McNeil, Esq., our predecessor, in the last week's issue of this sheet, the parties whose names appear at the head of to-day's paper have purchased and assumed control of the *Inquirer*. We hope this change will meet the approbation of the many patrons of this journal. We desire to make it all that any one could expect a country paper to be, and we ask a cordial support from those who desire the success of the principles to which the *Inquirer* has been for the last four years, most ardently devoted. We earnestly hope that all will extend to us the right hand of fellowship in this vast field of labor, and cordially assist us to maintain the glorious cause for which we have been battling, and for which thousands have laid down their precious lives. We have the most undeviating faith that the country will come out of this ordeal of fire refreshed, invigorated and doubly triumphant, to this end we pledge our humble efforts.

### UNION MASS MEETING.

On Tuesday evening last, according to previous announcement, the Union men of Bedford County assembled at the Court House, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to attend the ensuing State Convention. The meeting was, on motion of Maj. Rupp, organized by the appointment of that staunch patriot, BENJAMIN H. WALKER, of St. Clair, as President, assisted by the following

*Vice Presidents*—
DAVID STUCKEY, Middle Woodberry,
Capt. GEO. SMITH, Bedford tp.,
LABAN HANKS, Monroe,
DAN'L SAMS, West Providence,

*Secretaries*—
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough,
Col. ALEX. COMPHER, Colerain.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

John Lutz, Esq., Bedford Borough,
B. R. Ashcom, Snake Spirings,
John A. Gump, Bloody Run,
Simon Nycum, East Providence,
A. B. Bunn, Esq., Schellsburgh Borough,
A. H. Hull, Esq., Union,
Thos. Hughes, Bedford township,
Hon. G. W. Householder, E. Providence.

John T. Keagy, Esq., then proceeded to address the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, which was well received by the audience.

Loud calls were then made for Gen. W. H. Koontz, who stated his desire to give way to Hon. John Cessna, who then delivered a thrilling address on the great issue now before the country. He referred to the recent victories which had crowned with success the Union arms, and could now congratulate the loyal men of Bedford County upon their steady adhesion to principle, whose efforts in the last campaign, with the concerted action of the free people of the North, had resulted in the downfall of the Peace party, and with them the utter annihilation of the rebellion and the total obliteration of the last hope of treason. The Union men in the late election had succeeded, notwithstanding the efforts of unprincipled men in this county, to destroy the sanctity of the ballot box, and their refusal to include in the election returns, the votes of soldiers in the field. He exposed the base intrigues of the miserable wretches who aspire to be leaders of the Democratic party in this county, characterizing their duplicity with the honest but deluded men that now compose the remnant of that once powerful organization. He warned the people against listening to those croakers who are trying to frighten the people on account of their taxes, showing how we have received enormous revenues whilst we were carrying on a gigantic war, and how easily we can discharge the national debt, which our opponents positively asserted would never be paid. After alluding to the pitiable subterfuges and shallow pretexts resorted to by these low demagogues who now declare that Lee's surrender was only a compromise, and that all was done in strict accordance with what they call Democratic principles, he told them that we had encountered the enemy in the battle-field and had fairly whipped him and compelled him to accept Gen. Grant's terms of surrender.

Gen. W. H. KOONTZ followed with an impressive speech, in which he reviewed the past career of the pseudo-democracy, clearly establishing that the assassination of our late lamented President was the legitimate fruit of the teachings of the leaders of the opposition and sympathizers with treason during the last four years. He did not believe that after the magnanimity shown to the Rebels, and the pardon offered them, by Abraham Lincoln, they were the instigation of this awful crime, but that it had been concocted in the secret conclaves of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The speaker then dwelt upon the present attitude of public affairs and closed by exhorting his hearers to earnest devotion to country, and to the great cause of freedom and constitutional liberty, for which we are at present battling.

At this stage of the meeting John Lutz, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the cowardly act of an assassin, our honored Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has been stricken down at a moment when his self-devotion and untiring energy were about to result in the downfall of the rebellion and restoration of our national integrity; and, *whereas*, by the great calamity the nation has been bereft of its chief citizen and the Union of its chief defender; and, *whereas*, by his wise statesmanship, his unfaltering devotion to and ardent affection for the Union, the purity of his motives and kindness of his heart President Lincoln commanded the respect, the love and the admiration of the loyal people of America, to a degree unequalled since the days of Washington. Therefore be it,

*Resolved*, That in the death of his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the nation mourns the loss of a wise statesman, a true patriot, and an honest man; that his honored name will forever live in the affections of the whole American people.

*Resolved*, That in this most terrible calamity we see but another illustration of the diabolical spirit of American Slavery, and in the sacrifice of our beloved President, the latest victim of that malignant hate which has made our land a house of mourning, swallowed up our substance, saturated our soil with paternal blood, and written upon the pages of our history a bloody and painful record of war and desolation without parallel in the book of time.

*Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and firmness of President ANDREW JOHNSON, and we promise him our hearty support in carrying to a full completion the great work so nearly finished—the re-establishment of the national authority in every State of the Union; that his determination to visit with condign punishment the guilty authors and leaders of the rebellion meets with our unqualified approbation, and we promise to stand by him with the same devotion we extended to his illustrious predecessor.

*Resolved*, That this committee recommend the Hon. John Cessna as the delegate from this county to the State Convention, and that we hereby concur in the nominations made by the counties of Somerset and Fulton for similar delegates, and that said delegates have the power to select which among them shall represent the district as Senatorial delegate in said Convention.

M. A. Points, in response to numerous calls, made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

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The largest congregation that has been known in our town for twenty-four years, was that assembled in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening last to hear the sermon of Rev. Robert F. Sample, on the death of President Lincoln.

Mr. Sample had made a short address upon that subject to his own charge, on Wednesday, but having to go, that same day, to Bloody Run, to conduct the funeral services of one of the members of his church, a resident of that place, he was able, at that time, only to allude to our great national trial, and in consequence, preached a sermon, suggested by the President's death, on the next Sunday morning, the 23d to his congregation.

This discourse was so much liked, that a letter signed by a large number of our citizens regardless of sect or party, was addressed to its gifted author, asking him to repeat it, with which request he complied on Sunday evening last, and on that occasion, received the compliment, his talents and high christian character, richly merited, of (as we before stated) the largest concourse of hearers, known in any church in our town, for almost a quarter of a century.

The subject of the discourse was "The mysteries of Providence," and the audience, although uncomfortably crowded, were held spell bound for more than an hour by the touching eloquence of the speaker. The answering tears of the congregation, bore witness to the beauty and pathos with which our country's great calamity was alluded to, and we have heard but one opinion expressed with regard to the sermon, by those who heard it—that of unqualified commendation. As was said in our columns two weeks ago, concerning the same speaker's remarks on the day of the President's funeral, so may we say of this sermon, (and we but express the opinion of the many who heard it) "It was just what might have been expected from a talented, high-souled and patriotic, christian gentleman." A copy of the sermon, we believe has been asked for by a committee, and will be published in pamphlet form, within a few weeks.

Not only is Mr. Sample warmly and deservedly loved by his own immediate congregation, but he enjoys, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and warm regard of our entire community, and our citizens generally will be glad to have a copy of the sermon as a memento of the occasion.

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At a regular communication of Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in the manifestation of his Divine Will, to remove from the scenes of his earthly trial and this Lodge, our late Treasurer, Brother SAMUEL DAVIS; *And Whereas*, This event is the second known in the history of this Lodge, and is therefore the more striking and impressive, requiring solemn notice in our Temple, as it is a lesson powerfully teaching the instability of human life, and the uncertain tenure of worldly honors. *Therefore*, be it

*Resolved*, That we submit with deep humility to this afflicting and trying dispensation of Providence, and sincerely deplore the loss of our departed Brother and Treasurer, so suddenly called away from temporal Masonic labor and usefulness, as we humbly hope, to spiritual rest and refreshment in that Lodge not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

*Resolved*, That the devotion of our lamented Brother to the true principals of the Order, his interesting zeal in the practical exercise of its charities, the fraternal love and kindness, which ever marked his intercourse with those of the mystic tie—and his courteous and social bearing to all men, will long be cherished and remembered, and cause many a heart to turn with affection and regret to the green sod, beneath which his earthly remains are now quietly reposing.

*Resolved*, That although our Brother has passed away from this transitory existence, has bidden us the last farewell, and we have resigned his body to the silence of the grave, and we shall ever bear in mind and strive to imitate his worth and goodness, and, in the language of Masonry, "Will hold his memory precious, record his name and write it on our hearts where it shall live in the memory of his virtues and be green for evermore."

*Resolved*, That as in this Lodge, the place which has known him shall know him no more, in testimony of our deep grief for his loss and in reverence for his memory, the Treasurer's chair shall be covered with crape and the Lodge with habiliments of mourning.

*Resolved*, That we respectfully and tenderly sympathise with the family of our deceased friend, companion and Brother, and pray they may find solace and comfort in their sore bereavement from that power, who alone can alleviate sorrow and give resignation when death removes those we love.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased.

REV. N. E. GILLS,
JAMES RAWLINS,
JOHN ALSIP,
Committee.

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BANCROFT'S ORATION.—We call the attention of our readers to the Oration of Hon. George Bancroft at the funeral obsequies of the President in New York. It will be found on our first page, and is well worthy of a careful perusal, as the production of the great historian. Among the many fine addresses called forth by the melancholy event, it stands prominent as an eloquent, heroic and dignified discourse.

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CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the Presbyterian church, near St. Clairsville, will be laid on Sunday, May the 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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### DIED.

In Bedford township, on the 27th of April, ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of Matthias Keely, aged 23 years, 1 month and 4 days.

On the 2d day of April, 1865, at the residence of Daniel Schrieves, in Monroe township, JOHN WESLEY, son of Levi and Sarah E. Long, aged 3 years, 9 months and 6 days.

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NOTICE TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.—Licenses granted May Term, 1865, are in my hands for collection. If not lifted in ten days they will be returned to the Court, according to law.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
May 5. Treasurer.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.—The Emperor Maximillian of Mexico has not waited for our official recognition of his own dynasty to recognize the dynasty of American enterprise and energy. He has given the contract to establish "regular continuous communication by steam" between the Mexican ports on the Pacific and Upper California, to a well known American house, that of Benjamin Holladay, of New York and San Francisco. The contract extends over seven years, and provides for two lines of steamers, one from San Francisco to Mazatlin, and one from Mazatlan to Acapulco, with a subsidy of $85,000 per annum from the imperial government; and the right of sailing under the American flag on the first of these lines. The ratification of such a contract is of good augury for the pacification of Western Mexico; and it may be held to put an effectual damper upon all that we have heard of the "cessasion of Sonora to the French." Guaymas being included in the contract as a port of call for the steamers of the first line.

THE rebel Governor Milton, of Florida, committed suicide at his residence in Marianna, on the 1st of April. No special reason is assigned for the act, but it is supposed to have been induced by despair of the success of the rebel cause. There is no Lieutenant Governor, and the office is now filled by the President of the Senate. Several candidates are announced for the succession at the election to be held in October.

WENDELL PHILLIPS writes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* that he disapproves the project for disbanding the American Anti-Slavery Society at the May Anniversary. He says that while Delaware and Kentucky remain Slave States, and before any decisive action has been had on the Constitutional Amendment, it is no time to disband. He thinks no emancipation effectual which does not allow black men to vote.

DECREASED EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The shipments of specie from New York last week amounted to less than eighty-four thousand dollars, while for the corresponding week last year the aggregate exports footed up over three millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. The influx of gold from California and foreign countries now average nearly a million a week.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that no income tax can be assessed upon any person to whom such income accrued, where such person died before the 1st Monday of May, 1865; but this decision does not authorize the refunding of any income taxes heretofore assessed and paid.

IT APPEARS that Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in Philadelphia, at the house of a relative. When placed in custody he asked the officer: "Do you know if it is in regard to that letter?" No reply was made, and he was immediately sent to Washington. The Philadelphia Inquirer says he had little to say during the trip, but at one time remarked that he "wished John had been killed before the assassination, for the sake of the family name." Speaking of the name of "Alice" mentioned in his letter, he said he merely added a postscript in it to the assassin, requesting him to give his love to her, as the lady in question had frequently sent him such tokens in her correspondence. "Alice" is believed to be an actress employed in one of the Theatres in Washington.

HALF A MILLION OFFERED FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—Two public spirited merchants of this city have proposed to the Secretary of War to offer a reward of half a million dollars for the capture of Jeff. Davis alive. If the Secretary approves, these two gentlemen will give ten thousand dollars each towards raising the amount named.—*N. . Post.*

THERE are in Europe forty-three reigning sovereigns. Of these, nine belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one of that number is excommunicated; thirty-two are Protestants, one is of the Greek Church, one is a Mahomedan, and the forty-third is the Pope. The excommunicated sovereign is King Victor Emmanual.

DIDN'T SEE IT.—The New Orleans Banks ran off their specie when the city was captured, to save it from falling into Ben. Butler's hands. The other day Jeff Davis carried it off from Richmond, and the New Orleans claimants have about as much chance of seeing it again as of seeing Jeff Davis.

DECORA, a famous Winnebago chief, died recently at Lincoln, Wisconsin, aged one hundred and thirty-three years. He aided the United States in the Black Hawk war, and was rewarded by General Jackson with a small United States flag. He kept it as long as he lived, and now it waves over his grave.

THE *Avenire* of the 2d instant says: "Vesuvius is emitting strong columns of flame with greater fierceness than was observed at the outbreak of the eruption. The subterranean rumbling sound is also louder than before, and everything combines to induce the belief that a convulsion of more or less violence is imminent. However, from conjecture to certainty there is a wide gulf, and so we must hope this prophecy will have no further fulfillment than that made months since."

TROUBLE IN UTAH.—The Colorado *News* states that, recently Gen. Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake city, for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by Gen. Conners' turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him if he wanted provost guards removed he must remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the *News* thinks it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the federal authorities into conflict with those of the semi-ecclesiastical government of the Territory—a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. Gen. Conner apprehends this, and is making preparations accordingly.

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YANKEES.—The Southern people have always called Northerners Yankees, but Northerners never accept the name. All the people in the middle States spurned it, and referred the Seeker for Yankees to the regions of down East, commencing with Connecticut. Connecticut sent him on to Massachusetts, Vermont, or Rhode Island; they to New Hampshire, and New Hampshire to Maine. But the war has changed all that. We are all Yankees now, and accept the name; and it is a very good one. Will this pass into our history as the special designation of the people of the United States, in place of the very general designation of American that we now share with all the other people of the continent? If it does it will merely have the career of all other nick-names before it, which bestowed first in a sneering, jeering sense, eventually became the first accepted names of peoples or sects. Even the term Christian was at first merely a sneer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR BURKESVILLE JUNCTION, VA., April 22d, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—When leaving Bedford, I promised to let you hear from me, and this is the first opportunity of making my word good. On account of unusual delays in rail road transportation, I determined to go via. Baltimore instead of Washington, and took passage thence on board of the steamer Adelaide. We weighed anchor about 5½ P. M., and steamed slowly down the harbor for the broad Chesapeake. Just as we were bidding adieu to the "Monumental City" we cast our eyes in the advance to see what of interest we might be nearing, when we caught sight of our glorious old flag proudly floating in the breeze of "Free Maryland" from the flagstaff of Fort McHenry.

The evening being foggy, night soon came on and much to our discomfiture hid from view all objects of interest to us. We now began to feel lonely, for all without was hidden, and all on board were strangers. The passengers were mostly soldiers, officers, sutlers, merchants, and a few ladies, who were on their way to Norfolk, Va. Being tired we soon retreated from the crowd to our state room to receive rest from "natures' sweet restorer." Morning dawned with a cold, strong breeze. Just now breakfast call was sounded when all rushed for the dining saloon. Soon the crowd was seen returning, some laughing, and some angry, and some showing a smile of approval for the fun that was evidently on hand. The whole was satisfactorily accounted for by learning that the crowd were all "April fools" it being the first of April.

Steamers and all kinds of craft were seen lying at anchor, which gave evidence of our near approach to Fortress Monroe. Here we landed about 8 o'clock. At 11 A. M., we took passage on board of the steamer Transit for City Point. During the passage up the James, there was much of interest that might be noted, but first in importance was Newport News, the place of the memorable fight between the Union wooden war ships and the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, when thanks to an overuling Providence the noble little Monitor and her bold crew came to the rescue. Jamestown, that early settlement familiar in history to every school boy was also passed on the way up the river.

At 6 o'clock we arrived at City Point, the great base of the armies then operating against Richmond. A perfect wilderness of masts was there to be seen at this place. The United States Military Railroad commences here and over it were carried forward the supplies of the Army of the Potomac. Arriving at the extremity of this road we were immediately re-initiated into the horrors of war. The roar of cannon, the fierce rattle of musketry, the yell of charging squadrons, and the groans of the wounded and dying were all heard that night. These things all told us that the sons of freedom were following the rebel horde beyond their deserted trenches, and dealing the death-blow to the slaveholders rebellion.

Sunday and Monday were spent in wandering through exciting and horrible scenes, in search of the 81st P. V., to which we had been appointed chaplain. On the evening of Monday we found the 81st and received a hearty welcome. If soldiers are generally or too often outbreakingly wicked, you seldom find that niggardly hypocrisy that too often makes greater claims, though undeservedly so to gentlemanly qualities. For the next week ong marches and hard fighting were the daily programme, up to Lee's surrender. One day our brigade fought the retreating foe in line of battle, over 15 miles. In the evening just as the shades of night were beginning to gather, our boys crowned the hard fought day by a charge on the wagon train, which they captured. The train was filled with all manner of property, both public and private—Grindstones, Dutch-ovens, Corn, Corn-meal, (which the rebs use in place of our hard tack) Clothing of all kinds, Whisky, Apple-jack, &c. All these things that suited the fancy or convenience of the boys was freely appropriated, especially the two last named articles. On the next day our regiment went into a charge with 116 men, and came out with 38. Forty-seven were captured and the rest killed and wounded. The 81st has seen as hard and done as good service as any other regiment in the army.

Having by the blessing of God, been successful in subduing armed treason, the soldiers expect soon to get home and help to punish the mean and cowardly sympathizers of the North. For example, the crowd from which J. Wilkes Booth and his pack have sprung.

Yours, truly,
W. R. W.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.**

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*


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EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

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WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

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**To Consumptives.**

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

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**Old Eyes Made New.**

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

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**If You Want to Know**

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y

## New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of WILLIAM BRALLIAR, late of Hopewell township, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned residing at Bloody Run, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

May 5. SAMUEL BENDER, Adm'r.

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THE BARGAIN STORE

STILL AHEAD!

**G. R. & W. OSTER,**

BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Black Silks, Alpaoas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Dinpes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

**HOSIERY AND GLOVES.**

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

**HATS.**

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

**QUEENSWARE.**

A large assortment.

**GROCERIES.**

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

**TOBACCO.**

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

**HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.**

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

**TERMS—CASH.**

May 1st, 1895.


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PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d day of June, 1865, one of the

**Best and Most Desirable Farms**

in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing

**105 ACRES and 20 PERCHES,**

and all of first class limestone land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

**New Two Story Brick House,**
**New Bank Barn,**

with Carriage House and other out buildings, and a well of never failing water near the door;

**A New Saw Mill,**

in good order, and in a fine neighborhood for timber.

FRUIT:

The undersigned has a lease of eight years of two rows of Apple Trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd.

There is a young orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and peaches of the best quality.

There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meadow of the very best quality, the balance is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuable farm is situate about 3½ miles north of Bedford.

Terms easy—which will be made known on the day of sale. PHILIP ZIMMERS.

ap28

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JUSTICES ELECT.

By the act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once, so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions. O. E SHANNON.

ap7

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NOTICE.—Having left my Books and Sale List in the hands of H. NICODEMUS, Esq., of Bedford, for settlement, all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call on him, at his office, and settle. WM. DIBERT,

Late proprietor of the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, March 31, 1865.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
**Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.**

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

**No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.**

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons are authorized to receive subscriptions to this valuable stock.

Jacob Reed, } Bedford Borough.
B. F. Meyers, }
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp.
Henry F. Smith, St. Clair.
J. H. Schell, Schellsburg.
J. J. Barndollar, Bloody Run.
Richard Langdon, Hopewell.
S. S. Fluck, Saxton.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
ap28 Treasurer pro tem.


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PUBLIC SALE OF
***Valuable Real Estate.***

There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

**Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres**

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

*TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,*

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

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628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:—y


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BLIND AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

apl7:2m*


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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of Henry Whetstone, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday the 25th day of April inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

apl8:2t E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of Ann Eliza Cox, dec'd will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, when all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
apl7 Auditor.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment

ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased,*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

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DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting From
**DISEASES OF THE LIVER**
AND
DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**
THE
**GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.**

These Bitters have performed more cures

**GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!**
**HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!**

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

*We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,*

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

**WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF**

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

*Observe the following symptoms!*

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow-ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

**Contains No Rum or Whiskey.**

*AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,*

*But is the best Tonic in the World.*

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE:

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

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From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inw

# Farm, Garden & Household.

STARTING SWEET POTATOES.—"J. W. C." Salem county, New Jersey, sends the *Agriculturist* an account of the method he has followed for the past 24 years. He commences early or late in April, according to the season. The hot-bed is made by digging a trench 6 feet wide, 2½ feet deep, and 1 foot in length for each bushel of potatoes. The trench is filled with stable litter, well trodden down, and watered with one bucket of warm water to every 2 feet of bed. A layer of the best horse manure is spread over this, to the depth of 4 or 5 inches, and over this 4 or 5 inches of rich soil. The potatoes are then laid upon the soil, nearly touching each other, and are covered with the same kind of soil, to the depth of 1½ inch. The whole is then covered with hay, to the depth of 1 foot on the edge, and forming a bed 5 feet high in the middle of the bed. The heat of the bed is tested at the end of 3 days, by running the arm through the hay, and if the soil is found to be more than blood warm, the hole left by the arm is left open, and if the heat continues to increase, the hay is turned over and shaken up. If the heat increases too violently, take off the hay put some rails across the bed, and place the hay over them. Be careful not to cool the bed too much, as it is difficult to restore the heat if once lost. In 10 or 14 days the bed is uncovered, to give the plants air and sun.—Leave it uncovered for two hours daily, at first, gradually increasing the exposure until past danger of frost, when they may be left open night and day. The plants will be ready by May 15.

THE ORIGINAL SECKEL.—The tree from which all the Seckels have been derived by a succession of buds and grafts, is a chance seedling, first discovered by a hunter, in a meadow upon the banks of the Schuylkill, while Philadelphia was still young. We copy the following account of its present appearance from the Gardiner's Monthly of that city:

Would you find it, reader mine, with a tithe of the bother and time it cost me—then drive straight to the Point Breeze Race course, (any sporting friend or fast man can tell you where that is,) follow the narrow lane which skirts it on the east, till a pair of bars obstruct your further progress; then inquire of the inmates of the humble farm-house, just over the fence and they will kindly point you to the object of your journey.

It stands in an open grass meadow, reclaimed long years since from the passing waters, surrounded by a plain substantial fence of post and rail, erected at the thoughtful instance of the late Dr. W. D. Brinckle, as a protection against the depradations of cattle and the rude root-pruning of the plow.

Like most great historic personages, the tree is of small stature, being only about twenty-five feet high, compact in form, and giving no signs in limb or branch of decrepitude or decay. Yet the trunk, which would measure six feet in circumference, if sound and entire, is now reduced to a mere shell of about two inches in thickness, and encircling only the south easterly half; yet, such is the inherent vigor of this little monarch among pears, that he has survived many a prop put up to sustain his declining years. A stout oaken scantling, the last of all his supports, has long since gone the way of all departed timber, and still the heavy little tree lives on in a green and hale old age. From his crown there have sprung up two thrifty, vigorous shoots, about eight feet each in height, which mayhap, shall hand down his lineage to human generations yet unborn.

RAISING CHICKENS.—A WORD IN SEASON.—Last year the subject of gapes, especially the method of curing the disease was a good deal discussed in this journal. There is no doubt but the ailement comes from little worms, the larvae of some fly or other insect, which are found in considerable numbers in the throats of the chickens, and causes their death. These flies or insects no doubt abound about fowl houses and yards, so that keeping the chickens in places which fowls do not frequent, and where they have not been before kept, goes far toward protecting them from the evil. A correspondent, "Coxsackie," writes as follows:

"About a year ago I communicated to the *Agriculturist* a certain mode of treating chickens to prevent gapes. Since that time I have seen various modes stated to cure the ailment. Now, Mr. Editor, I insist upon it that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." There is no need of having gapes at all. Last year I raised nearly one hundred chickens, and had not a sign of gapes among them. My method is as follows: When the the chickens are in a condition to take from the nest, I put them with the hen in the coop with a board bottom, so as to keep the young ones from the cold and damp ground. They are fed with Indian meal, on which boiling water is poured from the tea-kettle, well stirred and allowed to cool. I believe the whole secret is to keep the chickens dry and warm when quite young, and give them cooked feed."
—*American Agriculturist.*

HANDLING SHEEP.—Never seize them by the wool on the back. It hurts them exceedingly, and in some cases has been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, when they are large and fat. The best way is to avoid the wool altogether. Accustom yourself to catch them by the hind leg, or what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws, and other just back of the ears. By lifting the head in this manner, a child may hold almost any sheep without danger to the animal or to himself.

RAISE THE CALVES.—We have said it before, and say it again, that the common practice of selling calves to the butcher is one of the poorest pieces of farm-husbandry ever practiced. Not that every small farmer who may have one or two can profitably raise them, but that every farmer who has the keeping, or any legitimate way of getting it, should keep his calves until they are two or three years old. We do not advocate the keeping of any more stock than can be well kept.—Very many of our farmers, by selling their calves have let their stock run out. Now we want such ones to turn over a new leaf. Commence the raising of your calves. They will gradually increase your stock, and as your stock increases in numbers so will your fields in fertility.

THE prospects for wheat out west are very fine. The fields in Ohio are covered with the young wheat, scarcely any of it being winter killed. A good deal more was sown last fall than usual.


GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.


# U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

## U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. *Gold-Bearing Bonds.*

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **One cent per day on a** | | | **$50 note.** | |
| **Two cents** | " | " | **$100** | " |
| **Ten** | " | " | **$500** | " |
| **20** | " | " | **$1000** | " |
| **$1** | " | " | **$5000** | " |

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

## ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

## Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
feb24:3m


STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.

*Brown Muslin* **50 cents,**
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**
*Calico Twenty-Five Cents,*
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**
*Delaines Thirty-Five cents,*
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**

GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.



BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to reopen the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on
**On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.**
TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:
FIRST CLASS.
The Common English Branches..... $6 00
SECOND CLASS.
Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c ..... $7 00
THIRD CLASS.
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00
One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.
S. J. BERLIN, Principal.
Bedford, Pa., April 7th.:3t



NEW GOODS
*JUST RECEIVED AT*
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.


## LIST OF RETAILERS.

**A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the County of Bedford, for the year 1865, as Appraised and Classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.**

| BEDFORD BOROUGH, | | *Class.* | $ | *cts.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. V B Tate | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| M & G Reimund | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Geo R Oster & Co | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| A B Cramer & Co | " | 13 | 10 | 00 |
| T H & N J Lyons | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Peter A Reed | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Miss M Fetterly | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| S & W Shuck | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Do. do. | Fancy " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Robert Fyan | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| J M Shoemaker | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Mrs Stewart | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Wm Hartley | Hardware | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Geo Blymyer & Son | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Dr. B. F. Harry | Drugs | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| H C Reamer | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| A L Defibaugh, | Confec. & Grocery | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| James B Farquhar | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John Alzip & Son | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| J H Hutton | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John G Minnich, | Eating House, | 14 | 10 | 00 |
| Jacob Bolinger, | Confectionery, | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Reed & Schell, | Bankers, | 14 | 10 | 00 |
| Mrs. E V Mowry, | store, | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| David Brode | Eating House, | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Wm McMullin & Co. | store, | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Miss Urilla Smith | Fancy store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| BEDFORD TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| —— Yont | Distillery | | 15 | 00 |
| Bedford Mineral Springs, | Ten Pins, | | 7 | 50 |
| Do | do Billiards | | 7 | 50 |
| Wm Wolf | Confectionery | | 5 | 00 |
| BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Eichelberger & Lowry, | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John Foster, | Eating house, | | 10 | 00 |
| Do | Ten Pins | | 7 | 50 |
| Given & Maguire | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Johns & Co | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Dunn & Lawrence | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Vandevender & Baker | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Richard Langdon | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Alfred Evans | Confectionary | | 5 | 00 |
| R B Wigdon | | | 7 | 00 |
| CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Daniel Anderson, | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Henry Miller | distillery | | 15 | 00 |
| COLERAIN TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| A C James | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Jacob Reed & Co. | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| HARRISON TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Valentine B. Wertz | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| George R Bailey | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| JUNIATA TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| George Gardill | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Lewis N. Fyan | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| William Keyser | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Hillegas & Co | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Joseph Foller | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| NAPIER TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| G W Blackburn | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Samuel Heffner | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Andrew Baker | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| George R. Barndollar | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| A L Beckhoeffer | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| J W Ricketson | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| SOUTH WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| D F Buck | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Daniel M Bare | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Samuel Oster | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| George Kauffman | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Robert Ralston | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| D. A. T. Black | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John Nycum & Sons | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John Lauderbaugh | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| BLOODY RUN BOROUGH. | | | | |
| J M Barndollar & Son | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| J. B Williams | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| William States & Co. | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Thomas Ritchey | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Baughman & Co | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Mrs J A Mann | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Eli Ramsey | Drugs | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Mrs Phebe Akers | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Charles Blake | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Do | Eating house | | 10 | 00 |
| Abraham Sparks | " | | 10 | 00 |
| WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| John Gilbaugh | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| J W Barndollar | Groceries | | 7 | 00 |
| A G & Henry Allen | " | | 7 | 00 |
| SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Hugh Wilson | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| George Iiams | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| William Lysinger | Confectionary | | 7 | 00 |
| LIBERTY TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Catharine Fockler & Son | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Lewis Putt | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Fluck & Wharton | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| B Elliott | " | 13 | 7 | 00 |
| LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| Jacob Evans | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| David Evans | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Cairus M. Devore | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| MONROE TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| James R. O'Neal | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Daniel Fletcher | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Asa M Williams | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH. | | | | |
| John Smith | Hardware | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John S Schell | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Black & Border | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Miller & Robison | " | 15 | 7 | 00 |
| Duncan McVicker | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| John E. Colvin | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| G Berkstresser & Son | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP. | | | | |
| G D Trout | store | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Simon Hershman | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| F D Beegle | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Miss A C Smith | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Nathan Wright | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| G B Amick | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Isaiah Blackburn | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |
| Horn & Brother | " | 14 | 7 | 00 |

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 8th day of MAY, 1865.
A. J. SANSOM,
April 7, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.


WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.



S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.


HEADQUARTERS OF PROV. MAR., 1, 6th DIS. PA.
CHAMBERSBURG Feb. 27, 1865.

DRAFTED MEN who enlist after they are drafted are considered as DESERTERS from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether or not they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistments.
GEO. EYSTER,
mar17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.


NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.



FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

**MILCH COWS.**

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

**HOGS.**

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 115 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.



STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)
The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA, Saturday, April 15,
EDINBURGH, Saturday, April 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 29.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN, | $80 00 | STEERAGE, | $30 00 |
| do. to London, | 85 00 | do. to London, | 34 00 |
| do. to Paris, | 95 00 | do. to Paris, | 40 00 |
| do. to Hamburg, | 90 00 | do. to Hamburg, | 37 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y



MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE!
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m



VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.



1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m



BEST WHITE LEAD
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y



SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only $3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, *on trial*, for only 50 cents. Address
D. D. T. MOORE,
mar17:3t Rochester, N. Y.



OYES! ANOTHER O YES
THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEER AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.


ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.*
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.


WHISKERS! WHISKERS!
Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17



THE SPECIFIC Pill. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
**Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

*Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition,* or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

**Professional Opinions.**—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*
"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
**Personal Opinions.**—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill
Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞ Price—$1 per box, SIX BOXES (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.



SOMETHING NEW.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the East with a full and complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes, Gaitors and Balmorals,
Of every description, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and Youths, he has everything in their line, together with a splendid stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Of the latest and most approved patterns: consisting of COLLARS, all styles, SCARFS, SCARF-PINS and RINGS, new and beautiful styles of NECK-TIES.
Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, (ready hemmed.)
Also, the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. All of which will be sold at a very small advance to nett and prompt paying customers.
The undersigned comes among you to gain a livelihood after the calamity which befel him at the burning of his native place (Chambersburg), and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Being a practical Shoemaker, he feels confident that he fully understands his business, and has purchased his goods accordingly.
TO THE LADIES he takes pleasure in saying that he has devoted particular attention to goods in their line, his stock being
CITY AND HOME-MADE WORK,
BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.
☞ He has fitted up a separate apartment for the Ladies, and has A LADY TO WAIT UPON THEM, and cordially invites them to give him a call. J. HENRY HUTTON.
BEDFORD, Feb. 17, 1865.:3m.



MANHOOD: HOW LOST HOW RESTORED.—Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa,* or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency,* Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy,* and *Fits,* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.



J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.



HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PA.
**Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems**—new and reliable treatment in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association. No. 2 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.



NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Children's Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices